INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,059 * PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1979 Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy with rain, mx. 13-18 (55-64). LONDON: Thursday, cloudy with rain, mx. 11-18 (52-64). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Thursday, r. Temp. 11-24 (52-75). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 22 (54-72).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dh	Greece	25 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	3.00 Dn.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	95 Rials	Norway	3.25 NKr.
Bahrain	0.500 Dn.	Israel	I.S22.00	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	22 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	300 Mils	Jordan	310 Fils	Qatar	5.00 Riels
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Sh. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Riels
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	70 P.	Lebanon	0.375	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Libya	L.Dn. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	3.25 Dn.
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	80.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

Arrives in Philadelphia

Pope Urges End to Cycle of Poverty

By George Cornell

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3 (AP) — Pope John Paul II flew here today from New York after urging Americans to break the "hopeless cycles of poverty and ignorance . . . of prejudice . . . of despair" and the inhuman cycles of war."

Hundreds of children sang "All hail the Shepherd," and the pope waved and smiled, taking pleasure in their enthusiasm and admiration he has throughout his Irish and U.S. travels.

Pennsylvania Gov. Richard Thornburgh told the pope that he had "breathed new life into the dream of our founder, William Penn, a dream based on brotherly love and freedom of conscience for all people."

Greeting John Paul at Philadelphia International Airport were 700 Catholic schoolchildren who raised cards, saying: "Philadelphia Welcomes Pope John Paul II with love." The youngsters flipped over the cards to show the same message in the pope's native Polish.

Some New York slum residents were elated, others were cynical as they awaited the pope. Page 2.

After his arrival, the pope set off, under sunny skies that contrasted with the rainy weather in New York, in a motorcade to the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul for a brief stop en route to Logan Circle and an outdoor Mass.

The pope had spent just over two days in New York — the second city on his seven-day, six-city tour. He arrived in Boston from Ireland on Monday.

Despite torrential rains, the pope stopped on his way out of New York at St. James Cathedral in a heavily Polish section of Brooklyn for a brief blessing.

In a New York farewell at Shea Stadium, the pope said to a crowd of 60,000: "Large concentrations of people create special problems and special needs . . . Above all, a city needs a soul if it is to become a true home for human beings. You, the people, must give it this soul. And how do you do this? By loving each other."



Associated Press

Zehdi Terzi kisses Pope John Paul II's ring Tuesday during a reception at the United Nations. Mr. Terzi is the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization at the world body.

He also made a statement in Spanish to assure Hispanic residents "that I am well aware of the place that you occupy in American society . . ."

Earlier in the day, Catholic schoolchildren cheered him at New York's Madison Square Garden at a morning songfest. John Paul clapped along with the music, then replied to students' cheers with spontaneous "Woo-woos" — the Polish equivalent of "Wow" — and "Mmms" of appreciation that lasted for nearly 10 minutes.

The children gave the pope a T-shirt and jeans, representing the dress of today's youth, and a guitar and a tape-recording of popular music.

Later, after a ticker-tape parade down Broadway, the pope went to Battery Park, on the southern tip of Manhattan beside New York Harbor, where he told the crowd, "Freedom and justice will bring a new dawn of hope for the present generation as it has done before."

He paid special respects to Jewish leaders, saying that Christianity and Judaism are closely related, and declaring, "Shalom! Peace be with you."

He commended extensive "collaboration" between Jewish and Christian bodies in the United States in study and work, including a "common determination to reject all forms of anti-Semitism and discrimination."

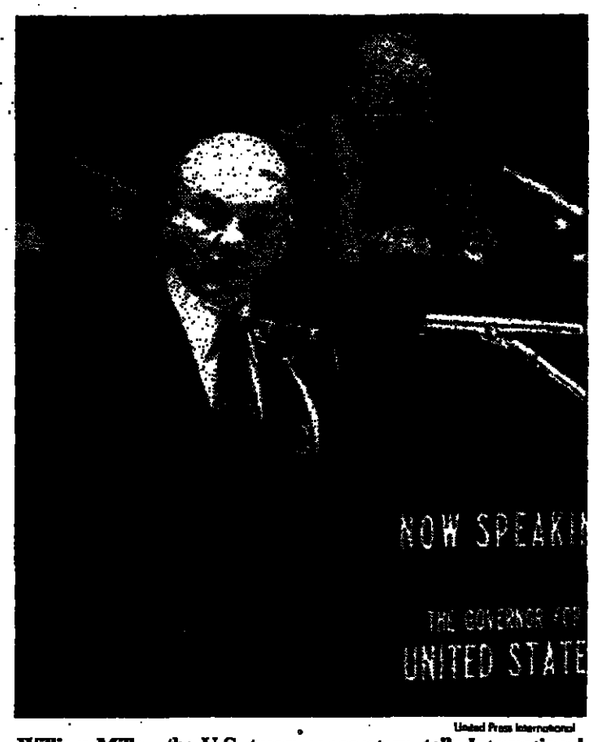
The pope also urged Americans to struggle to overcome "whatever wounds, weakens or dishonors human life . . . Break open the hopeless cycles of poverty and ignorance that are still the lot of too many of our brothers and sisters; the hopeless cycle of prejudices that linger on . . . the cycles of despair in which are imprisoned all those that lack decent food, shelter or employment . . . and finally, the inhuman cycles of war that springs from the violation of man's fundamental rights and produces still graver violation of them."

Letter Threat

ELIZABETH, N.J. Oct. 3 (AP) — An El Salvador man wanted for questioning in connection with a letter that said the pope would be shot in New York was questioned in San Salvador and released today, the FBI said. Authorities had found a submachine gun and ammunition yesterday in the man's apartment in Elizabeth.

Alberto Roberto Gustave walked into the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador voluntarily today and was interviewed by agents, FBI spokesman Michael McDonnell said. "Based on that interview, we are convinced Gustave did not intend to harm Pope John Paul II," Mr. McDonnell said. "Our investigation is closed concerning Gustave."

A letter, which was received yesterday at FBI offices in Newark, said the pope's life was threatened and told the agency to check an apartment rented to Mr. Gustave, a 36-year-old truck driver, Mr. McDonnell said. Police raided the home and found the submachine gun, ammunition and an empty handgun box.



United Press International

William Miller, the U.S. treasury secretary, tells International Monetary Fund and World Bank delegates yesterday in Belgrade that national austerity is required to halt inflation.

Miller, at IMF, Hints Interest Rate Will Rise

By Hobart Rowen

BELGRADE, Oct. 3 (WP) — In his most comprehensive domestic and foreign economic policy speech since becoming U.S. treasury secretary, William Miller said here today that a period of national austerity is needed to wring out inflation and implied that higher interest rates might be in the offing.

"We are headed in the right direction and are determined to stay the course," Mr. Miller told the joint annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

In a press conference before to his formal address, Mr. Miller said that the United States would pursue policies "no matter how difficult they are" by giving top priority to defeating inflation. Asked whether interest rates were high enough to accomplish that purpose, Mr. Miller responded that interest rates are a by-product of other policies.

"The real question," the U.S. secretary said, "is whether monetary policy is restricting the growth of money and credit. Our policy is to reduce the rate of growth of money and credit, and interest rates are a reflection of that policy."

He gave a similar response to a question whether U.S. and German interest rates — which have been moving up — are properly aligned. The implication seemed to be that there would be no hesitation in allowing interest rates to go higher, if necessary to pursue money-supply targets.

On other key issues of concern at this week's international financial meeting, Mr. Miller at the press conference:

● Refused to comment on any possible new U.S. policy in relation to gold prices or sales. "A secretary of the treasury is not able to comment on such things," he said. But he added later that "everyone seems to want to get in and make a fast buck."

● Said in his discussions here with oil-exporting countries, he had detected no inclination that they intend to price oil in anything but dollars. He suggested that OPEC probably figured "it is no time to shift away from a currency that may have fundamental improvement in the next few years."

● Brusquely brushed aside European expressions of no confidence

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Gold Slides In Big Rush For Profits

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP) — Gold prices dropped sharply in Europe today as bullion markets backed off from yesterday's dizzy, record-shattering, roller-coaster ride, while the dollar firmed against most currencies.

Gold, which had peaked at more than $440 an ounce at height of frenzied trading yesterday, closed in London today at $401 an ounce and in Zurich at $404.50.

That compared to yesterday's closing records of $424 in London and $438 in Zurich, but was still higher than any closing before Monday. Gold passed the $300 mark about six weeks ago.

Dealers said today trading was frantic as gold holders sought to reap maximum profits from the gold rush before an anticipated correction that would be amplified by an effective U.S. rescue package for the dollar.

Heavy buying by European central banks steadied the dollar, and one Zurich currency dealer said: "People are more hesitant, more prudent" about dumping the U.S. currency.

But many took the view of a Frankfurt trader who saw the dollar's trend as still basically downward despite any amount of central bank propping-up until the long term problems of the U.S. economy and a worldwide oversupply of dollars are corrected.

The dollar, which has gained all year against the Japanese yen despite its problems against other currencies, gained again today regardless of heavy Japanese central bank selling in an effort to keep down the cost of Japanese imports. The dollar closed at 225.475 Yen, up from yesterday's 224.875.

The British pound eased in London to wind up at $2.1870, compared to $2.1885 yesterday.

Late dollar rates in other European centers, compared with yesterday's late rates:

Milan 808.55 Lire (808.50)
Frankfurt 1.7555 Marks (1.7530)
Zurich 1.5775 Swiss francs (1.5640)
Paris 4.13375 French francs (4.125)
Amsterdam 1.9470 Guilders (1.9445)

Kuwait Races to Beat The Day Oil Runs Out

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

KUWAIT (NYT) — On the face of it, the prosperity of Kuwait is dazzling.

This is a country where citizens pay no income tax, no property tax, no sales tax nor any sort of tax.

Education and medical care are free. Food is heavily subsidized. Kuwaitis are guaranteed a job. The government distributes land to people on which they can build houses with 40-year, low-interest loans, much of which will eventually be forgiven.

Only on Paper

According to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the average Kuwaiti has an annual income of $15,000 — twice as much as an American, 50 times more than an Egyptian and 150 times more than an Ethiopian. To outsiders, this arid desert land sitting atop 70 billion barrels of oil and collecting more than $10 billion from its oil exports yearly is a utopia.

The Kuwaitis say that it is not easy to manage all that wealth, and that it is misleading to think of their oil money as real wealth. "It's only so on paper," insisted Abdlatif al-Hamad, director general of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. "There is a big difference between income and wealth." He argues, as do other officials, that Kuwait is a developing economy based on a single resource, racing against time to build a real economy before the oil runs out in a projected 70 years.

Difficult Challenge

Kuwaitis say the challenge of handling the wealth has proved difficult. Like other oil-producing Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain, Kuwait is afflicted with a small population, a narrow consumer market and little space to spend its money. The challenge of building viable economies is made more difficult by the inability to sustain large industries or find the labor pool needed to build them, even if markets could be found outside the Gulf region.

Moreover, Kuwaitis say they are unable to scale down oil production for fear of throwing the world into yet another shortage. That would destabilize the Western economies, upon which they depend for their development and their imports, and where much of their money is deposited.

"It's a totally understandable lack of direction," said a British banker based here. "Of all the requirements of development — finance, skills, raw materials and labor — this country possesses only the money. They can certainly bring in labor, managerial talent and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Judicial Panel Prepares Report

Bokassa Indictment to Cite Cannibalism

By Michael Goldsmith

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Oct. 3 (AP) — President David Dacko said yesterday that a judicial commission was preparing an indictment against deposed emperor Jean Bedel Bokassa that would include charges of ritual cannibalism, mass murder, an unknown number of individual killings and embezzling millions of dollars of public funds.

The Central African Republic's new president also said that dismembered human torsos and limbs "trussed up and prepared for roasting" were discovered in freezers belonging to Mr. Bokassa.

"We are asking the government of the Ivory Coast to extradite Bokassa so he can stand trial for his crimes against his country," Mr. Dacko said. Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny has granted Mr. Bokassa asylum and says he will not hand him over for trial. Mr. Bokassa was overthrown on Sept. 21 in a French-backed coup by Mr. Dacko.

Mr. Dacko said the human remains were found in a large freezer at a riverside villa in Kolongo, five miles south of Bangui, that was used by Mr. Bokassa for private parties.

Mr. Dacko, who was imprisoned under the Bokassa regime but later became one of the former emperor's political advisers, said, "All of us in his entourage long suspected that he practiced cannibalistic rites." He added, "One indication of this was that he often talked about the meals he took in secret, at dead of night, with only his most intimate companions present."

Mr. Dacko's statement came amid a series of accusations of cannibalism made against Mr. Bokassa since his ouster. But no witness has yet turned up who actually saw Mr. Bokassa eat human flesh.

The Kolongo villa has an ornamental pond, surrounded by a solid steel barrier, where Mr. Bokassa kept four crocodiles. Police sources said Monday that human bones were found in the mud at the bottom of the pond. The crocodiles were killed by police last week.

Amnesty International, the human rights organization, triggered the events leading to Mr. Bokassa's downfall by accusing his regime of murdering up to 100 schoolchildren after student demonstrations in April.

Several members of Mr. Bokassa's household staff — who have fled Bangui — have said that Mr. Bokassa often ordered all servants to leave the Kolongo villa when he wanted to be alone with close friends.

Western ambassadors, who were frequent guests at Mr. Bokassa's imperial palace in Berengo, 50 miles southwest of Bangui, said they never set foot in the Kolongo villa. The villa was heavily guarded by elite troops of Mr. Bokassa's army. A U.S. Peace Corps volunteer who strayed into the area in 1977 was jailed for 10 days.

Within hours of Mr. Bokassa's overthrow, crowds looted the villa, partly destroying the building and its extensive annexes. Police said the freezer was securely locked, and the looters did not succeed in forcing the doors until 24 hours later. The human remains had begun to decompose because the electricity was cut off the previous day.

Albertine Kettego, a 16-year-old student, said she identified one of the bodies as that of her uncle, Gaston Wengue, a worker in a local aluminum factory.

"His head, arms and right leg were cut off," she said. "But I recognized the body because of a tattoo on his chest that included his name and that I had often seen before." She said Mr. Wengue was ar-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Kabul Rebels Say 40 Troops Killed

TEHRAN, Oct. 3 (UPI) — Moslem guerrillas killed 40 Afghan government troops in a battle yesterday in southwest Afghanistan, the rebels said today.

A statement issued by the rebels in Qom, Iran, also said that four guerrillas were killed in the battle near the Iranian border.

Afghan troops used tanks and helicopters in the battle, the statement said. It said that the guerrillas destroyed three vehicles, captured two loaded with food supplies, and seized 40 Soviet-made rifles, four revolvers and 2,000 rounds of rifle ammunition.

British Panel Urges Broad Powers For Lawyers to Advertise Services

LONDON, Oct. 3 (NYT) — Lawyers in Britain should be given broad powers to advertise their services and fees, a royal commission said today in reporting on its 3½-year study of the country's much-criticized legal system.

But the 15-member group, drawn from various walks of life, unanimously rejected proposals to end the sharp distinction between solicitors and barristers. It also said that the ban on contingency fees — payments to the civil lawyer only if he wins the case — should remain.

Although the Royal Commission on Legal Services made 369 recommendations for reform and improvement — many of them involving increased public access to lawyers — it found no basic deficiencies.

The four-volume report, which cost $2.7 million to produce, will be sent to Parliament for debate, but it is considered unlikely that the Conservative government will introduce any legislation that involves spending more money.

Advertising by solicitors, however, requires only that their professional society rewrite the rules. Some observers believe that this could happen despite strong opposition from many solicitors.

The commission, holding that clients should be provided with the fullest information, said that advertisements could include specialties, knowledge of foreign languages, details of fixed charges, branch offices, academic qualifications and whether the firm accepts work under the government's legal-aid program.

The recommendation against fusing the two branches of practice — the solicitors who deal with the public and the bewigged barristers who, by referral, argue cases in the courts — was based mainly on the belief that solicitors, if given more freedom, would gravitate to large city practices.

Cornfeld's Lawyers To Drop Witnesses

GENEVA, Oct. 3 (NYT) — Bernard Cornfeld's lawyers said today that they would not call all of the defense witnesses to testify at his trial on charges of defrauding employees of his fallen Investors Overseas Services group.

One of the lawyers, Dominique Poncet, assured the court that not all of the more than 80 defense witnesses would testify, despite the prosecution's failure to answer a defense query on whether it intended to drop any of the charges.

Gibraltar Shows Spain It Can Survive on Its Own

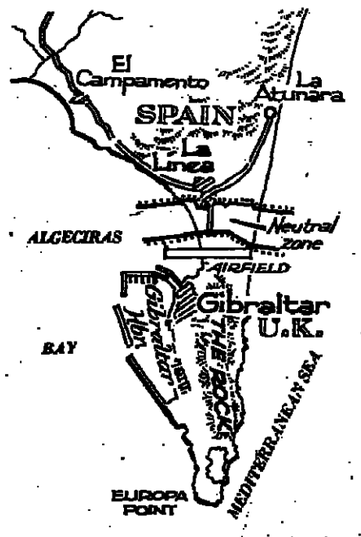
By Harry Debelius

GIBRALTAR (IHT) — At exactly 6 a.m., a policeman swings open the wire-mesh gate leading to Spain, just as he and his fellow officers have done for years. At 1 a.m. the following, another policeman swings it shut, as usual. Yet, with the exception of a half dozen critical ambulance cases, no one has passed through the gate in a decade.

A few yards to the north, another gate in a parallel chain-link fence topped by several strands of barbed wire remains shut, its hinges gathering rust since Franco decided to press his government's claim to the British-held rock of Gibraltar.

The ritual opening of the gate is the Gibraltarians' way of showing the world that it was not their decision to make this border even more impenetrable than the one dividing and Berlin.

The Spanish town of La Linea, once a brief stroll away, lies white and beckoning through the fences' blur, like a memory of a lost lover. The city of Algeciras, on the opposite side of the bay, is clearly visible from any point on the western side of the rock. Yet Spain is hours away.



The measures taken by Spain in the 1960s to isolate the disputed territory included cutting all direct transport links by land and water. The quickest way to get to Spain is by the hydrofoil that leaves almost every afternoon, first crossing the Strait of Gibraltar to the Moroccan port of Tangier, then skimming back across to Algeciras. The journey takes more than two hours. The same trip on the ordinary oceangoing ferries is more than twice as long. You can fly to Tangier, but there is no airport near the rock on the Spanish side of the strait to fly back to.

"The closing of the frontier was a heavy blow," Gibraltar's chief minister, Sir Joshua Hassan, told an interviewer. "It didn't catch us completely unprepared, but of course it did require considerable adjustment."

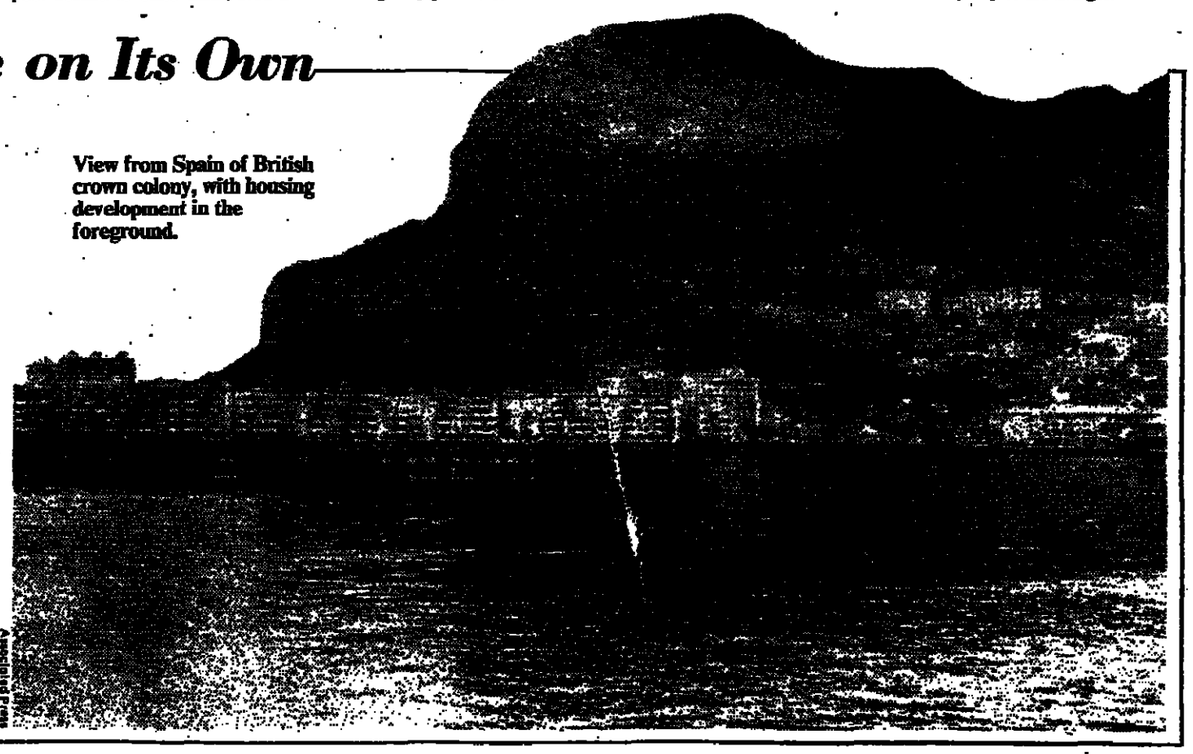
When Spain sealed the border, suspended ferry services and cut telephone and telegraph links to the British colony, it also deprived Gibraltar of a 5,000-man labor force that had commuted daily from La Linea. It also abruptly halted the flow of shoppers to the free port. Communications links were restored last year, but transport links are still cut.

Difficult Times

"We had some difficult times, but we were able to overcome it," the chief minister said. "In fact, this is why I often say to my Spanish friends that if the policy of restrictions of Gibraltar was imposed in order to strangle Gibraltar economically, to show that Gibraltar couldn't live without Spain and therefore it would have to become Spanish, then that policy has failed, because we have survived 15 years of restrictions and 10 years of a closed frontier."

On narrow Main Street, just a block and a half from his modest office, a traffic jam and

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)



Associated Press

View from Spain of British crown colony, with housing development in the foreground.

OPEC Leader Warns of War Threat

Oil Chiefs See Shortage Danger

VIENNA, Oct. 3 (AP) — Mana Saeed al-Oteiba, the president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, warned today that "if there is another world war, it will be over petroleum."

Mr. Otaiba, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, spoke during the first day of a seminar on "OPEC and Future Energy Markets" at which other OPEC leaders predicted a large and permanent oil shortage within a decade if both consuming and producing nations do not take preventive measures.

Industry analysts at the seminar noted that experts have long predicted that the world would begin to run short of petroleum by 1990.

"What has happened in 1979 is only an anticipation of the energy crisis of the mid-1980s," said Rene Ortiz, the OPEC secretary-general, referring to the world oil shortage that followed the temporary cutoff of Iran's exports.

The possibility of a shortage has become more significant because many OPEC nations must decide soon whether to make investments to increase their production to meet demand. They increasingly feel that they should save their oil for the future instead of raising production.

'Frightening Prospect'

"OPEC countries are conscious that their oil will be depleted within the next 30 years [at current output levels], and that is a frightening prospect," said Oil Minister Ezzedin Mabrouk of Libya. That prospect, he added, would encourage oil exporting nations to reduce production, "and I don't mean in the far future but in the near future."

Mr. Ortiz said that OPEC would have to increase its output by as much as 20 million barrels a day by 1990 if consumption continued to grow at its current rate. The cartel now produces about 30 million barrels a day.

Several speakers stressed that OPEC would not raise its output unless it received certain assurances, including:

- Pledges that consuming nations will reduce oil imports through conservation measures and will shift to other forms of energy.
- Guarantees that consuming countries will maintain the purchasing power of OPEC revenues, which have fallen because of inflation and the slide of the dollar.
- Agreements between industrial nations and Third World countries, including nonmembers of OPEC, on helping poor nations to develop their economies.

The three-day seminar is taking place at the oil export group's headquarters here. More than 200 persons are taking part in the discussions, which are not open to the public. Some reporters were invited as guests.

Caramanlis Signs Moscow Accords For Cooperation

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (UPI) — Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis yesterday signed agreements broadening economic and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, Tass reported.

Mr. Caramanlis began talks with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin soon after arriving Monday. The Greek leader is also to visit Hungary and Czechoslovakia on his 10-day tour.

Tass said Cyprus was discussed. Mr. Caramanlis was accompanied by Foreign Minister George Rallis.

The Greek visit here has raised concern in the West, coming at a time when Greek-U.S. relations are strained.

Jackson Seeks Syrian Aid In Bid to Moderate PLO

DAMASCUS, Oct. 3 (AP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson said today that he backed Syria's support for the Palestine Liberation Organization and that the PLO was the legitimate representative of the Palestinian cause.

Mr. Jackson then tried to woo Syria into joining his efforts to get the PLO to exchange guns for diplomacy in talks here with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Mr. Jackson, who received support for his call yesterday in talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, was to return to Beirut later today to press the theme on PLO chief Yasser Arafat.

(Mr. Jackson was hospitalized tonight with a stomach ailment on his return to Beirut and has had to postpone talks with Mr. Arafat and other PLO officials. There was no immediate word on his condition. He was first taken to Beirut Hospital and then admitted to the hospital at the American University of Beirut shortly after his arrival.)

"The PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people," Mr. Jackson said here before his talk with Mr. Assad. "Palestinians do have rights. The Middle East crisis cannot be solved without the PLO."

Mr. Jackson said that he wanted to hear the Syrian leader's proposals on approaches toward peace. The American black activist said he carried a message from Mr. Sadat to Mr. Assad reminding the Syrian that the two Arabs are brothers who share a goal of trying to solve the Palestinian question. Mr. Assad and Mr. Arafat have been at odds with Mr. Sadat since the Egyptian leader's trip to Jerusalem in November, 1977.

Mr. Sadat also asked Mr. Jackson to tell Mr. Arafat that the PLO faced a "critical moment" in which to reassess its policies now that Palestinians had greater international support.

Mr. Jackson and his 17-member delegation of black and white American ministers arrived in Damascus yesterday after flying to Beirut from Cairo aboard a private plane provided by Mr. Sadat. Mr. Jackson was then accompanied to Damascus by PLO officials.

Mr. Jackson, who has severely criticized the United States for not talking with the PLO, said he wants Mr. Arafat to give him a document stating the PLO demands for a Mideast peace settlement. Mr. Jackson said he planned to discuss the document with President Carter. He also is seeking clarification of a clause in the PLO national charter that refers to the need to dismantle the Jewish state.

The PLO said yesterday its forces repelled an attempt by seaborne Israeli invaders to land on the Lebanese coast south of Tyre. However, an Israeli military spokesman said, "No such thing ever happened."

Train Bombed In Iran; 8 Die

TEHRAN, Oct. 3 (UPI) — Saboteurs today bombed a northbound train 15 miles from the southern ethnic Arab city of Khorramshahr, killing 8 persons and injuring at least 16, the Pars news agency reported. The explosion destroyed and burned a compartment occupied by 32 passengers.

All train service between the southern Gulf ports and Tehran were suspended after the blast, Pars said. It was not clear if the track was wrecked, as it had been five times previously in less serious raids.

In other violence, Kurdish guerrillas attacked the northwestern town of Naqadeh and killed five government guardsmen in an ambush.

Libya to Cancel Contracts

VIENNA, Oct. 3 (Reuters) — Mr. Mabrouk said today that Libya would cancel its sales contracts with several international oil companies, effective Jan. 1.

He denied reports that Libya plans next year to reduce its production level, currently about 2 million barrels a day, but said that companies that had failed to invest in exploration in Libya were no longer welcome there.

He would not confirm reports that the cancellation would affect 20 to 30 percent of Libyan exports. But he said that West Germany, which has been importing about 200,000 barrels of Libyan oil a day, would be getting much larger quantities next year.

Libya recently signed contracts with 13 buyers willing to invest in exploration there, Mr. Mabrouk said. He said that the agreements would involve an investment of about $1 billion in Libya by those buyers — most of them governments or national oil companies, not privately owned firms.

Judicial Panel Prepares Its Indictment of Bokassa

(Continued from Page 1)

rested outside the villa Aug. 11 and was never seen again.

Fred Copperman, a British businessman and honorary British consul who has lived in Bangui for the past five years, said it was common knowledge among the population that Mr. Bokassa indulged in ritual cannibalism. "Only those closest to him took part," he said, "but he had a habit of saying 'let's have some mutton' that all those around him clearly understood."

Mr. Copperman said most Central Africans were horrified by the practices but were afraid to talk because Mr. Bokassa maintained a pervasive network of spies and informers.

Father Joseph Mayer, a Roman Catholic missionary and secretary of the Bangui diocese, said ritual cannibalism is still widely practiced by tribes living in the eastern and southwestern parts of the country. Mr. Bokassa is a member of the Mbaka tribe in the southwestern tip of the country.

Jerusalem Bomb Blast

TEL AVIV, Oct. 3 (AP) — A bomb exploded in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem's Old City today, Israeli radio reported. There were no injuries, the radio said.

"It is absolutely wrong to believe cannibalistic rites have anything to do with taking nourishment," he said. "It is a practice steeped in fetishism and mystery. Those who take part in it consume heart, brain, liver, sexual organs and limbs of slain enemies in the belief that the qualities they feared or admired in the dead man will pass over into him who consumed the respective organs," the priest said.

Monitoring Plan Questioned

TEL AVIV, Oct. 3 (UPI) — The chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee said today that the plan agreed on in Washington last month for monitoring Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai is not adequate to meet Israeli security needs.

Moshe Arens said he and another committee member would meet with Prime Minister Menachem Begin "to express our concern and hear what options are open to us at this time." Mr. Arens spoke after Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan briefed the committee on the plan he worked out in Washington with Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali.

The Cabinet, briefed by Mr. Dayan on the plan yesterday, was to vote on the issue at its next session.

Mr. Arens questioned whether Israel would have sufficient early warning of an Egyptian military violation of the peace treaty in Sinai and, given that warning, whether Israel could mobilize its forces in time to meet a major threat.

Giscard Defends Intervention

BONN, Oct. 3 (AP) — President Valery Giscard D'Estaing said last night that France intervened in the Central African Empire after receiving appeals from within the country to remove Mr. Bokassa.

Appearing on West German television residents, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing labeled Mr. Bokassa's regime "a bloody dictatorship." He added, "from the country itself, we were called upon by numerous petitioners" to remove the emperor.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing defended his government's policy against implications that France was involved in Africa primarily to satisfy its need for raw materials. "Countries such as Chad and Central Africa are among the 25 poorest in the world," he said. "There are no natural resources at all, no mineral resources at all."



United Press International

John Paul II does not seem to mind the rain as his motorcade moves down Broadway in New York.

Visit a Miracle to Some, Mirage to Others

Pontiff Ventures Into New York Slums

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 — Pope John Paul II, who extolls the dignity of life and pleads repeatedly for men to love their fellow human beings, ventured yesterday into slums so rough and desolate that the running cost of a hired murder is now less than $50.

"I worry about him here," said Jeannette Vallone, a housewife who lives along the pope's grim route through the South Bronx, one of the poorest sections of the city. "I wonder, is my pope safe in my neighborhood? Will the pope get mugged here in my neighborhood?"

As she talked, Mrs. Vallone peered occasionally at the long, blue line of policemen gathered to protect the pope in the neighborhood where she and thousands of the others are normally left to fend for themselves. By dusk, the time of the pontiff's brief stop, there would be 700 of the uniformed patrolmen out there; by nightfall, they would be gone.

"You wouldn't believe it," Mrs. Vallone, a holdout in the once-prosperous Italian neighborhood, said quietly. She pointed to run-down brownstones and shops with more bars on the windows than Alcatraz: "There was a time around here when we slept with the doors open."

Youthful Skepticism

In the mostly black and Hispanic sections of the South Bronx — and in Harlem, where the pope had gone earlier in the evening — he found the young in the ghettos a peculiar combination of exuberance and skepticism.

"What's so special about the pope?" Darryl Smith, 14, a black resident of a Harlem housing project, said before the pontiff's arrival on his block. "He never answered any of my prayers."

"He's an accomplished man," answered Lisa Griffen, a 14-year-old neighbor. "Just like Muhammad Ali or Floyd Patterson or Reggie Jackson. They had to be good to get famous. It's the same with the pope. It's not easy to be pope."

"They just decided to clean up the street yesterday because the pope was coming," Darryl interjected. "Did you see the garbage over there yesterday?"

Another friend offered the final explanation on such weighty matters, perhaps even to Darryl's satisfaction. "That's because he's going to kiss the ground," he concluded as a loudspeaker at a record shop across the street chanted the same disco lyrics over and over: "Keep on with the force, don't stop."

Streets Scrubbed

For a few brief hours in areas routinely patrolled by street gangs and littered with winos, the neighborhoods where the pope went were scrubbed and relatively safe. Workers had spent most of the last two weeks washing the streets, plugging the gaping potholes and even demolishing a tattered apartment building last Wednesday — months ahead of schedule.

Still, the signs of a bleak existence could not be erased, and a few hours later they would stand in stark contrast to the rush of limousines and the stream of officialdom that would not be hungry and would not go back to a rotting tenement after the tour was over.

"Why are they spending all this money on the pope's visit?" an elderly black woman complained at the corner of 141st Street and Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Boulevard in Harlem. "I'm Catholic. I don't have nothing against the pope, but he's only going to be here a few minutes and we're here a lifetime."

Monsignor Emerson Moore, pastor of the St. Charles Borromeo Church, known as "the mother church of Harlem," promised that he would discuss the garbage, blight and poverty with the pope when he visited the church. He said that he would also ask the pope to urge richer churches in the city to dedicate themselves to eradicating the problems of Harlem's 50,000 black Catholics.

"The church is supposed to be a sign of hope in the community," the monsignor said stoically. But there did not seem to be much hope in Harlem, an area that housed some of the nation's most illustrious colonial families in the early 19th century.

In the Bronx, however, for many of the old Italians who have not deserted the borough for suburbia, the pope's visit was nothing less than a miracle.

"I still don't believe it," said Anthony Magliano, 71, one of the more vocal members of a very vocal men's club called the Cort-Mor. "They cleaned up the place, but I still don't believe it. I call it a miracle on 151st Street."

—ELEANOR RANDOLPH

© *Los Angeles Times*

U.S., Iran Agree On Appointment Of New Envoy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP) — In a sign of improving relations, the United States and Iran have agreed on the appointment of a new U.S. ambassador to fill a vacancy which has existed since last spring, administration officials said yesterday.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said the post will be filled by career diplomat Bruce Laingen, 52, currently the charge d'affaires in Tehran.

Last spring, the Carter administration named Walter Cutler, a former ambassador to Zaire, to replace Ambassador William Sullivan in Iran. Mr. Cutler's appointment was confirmed by the Senate but the Iranian government told the administration that Mr. Cutler was not welcome in Tehran.

Iran vetoed Mr. Cutler's appointment after the U.S. Senate approved a resolution condemning Iran's execution of supporters of the deposed shah. The Senate action sparked anti-American demonstrations in the country.

Kurds Ambush Guard

TEHRAN, Oct. 3 (UPI) — Kurdish guerrillas ambushed a group of revolutionary guardsmen in the western border town of Sardasht last night, killing five and injuring eight, Pars news agency said.

To Secure Agreement

U.K. Offers New Blueprint For Rhodesia Constitution

LONDON, Oct. 3 (UPI) — Britain today handed the deadlocked Zimbabwe Rhodesia conference a new, detailed blueprint for an independence constitution that Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington described as "fair and reasonable" and the best hope of ending the war.

It called for genuine black majority rule, but also contained guarantees for the white minority that its interests will be safeguarded in the first few years after independence.

Presenting the document to a plenary session of the 3½-week conference, Lord Carrington said: "I am sure this represents the solution most likely to secure agreement. It has been designed to that end.

"We believe it is fair and reasonable and the best attempt we can make to provide the basis for a constitutional settlement and finally to give the people of Rhodesia hope that there will be agreement also on an end to the war."

Basically, the proposals were much the same as those contained in the earlier British document submitted to the conference Sept. 12.

Lord Carrington said that its first principle is that an independence constitution must provide for genuine majority rule.

"The British government has made clear," he said, "that we will not be prepared to enact an independence constitution on any other basis."

Secondly, he said, "the need for reconciliation and to bring an end to the present conflict means there also must be adequate reassurance to the members of the minority community that during a period of adjustment their interests will continue to be represented and expressed."

For the last three weeks, Britain has been negotiating with Bishop Abel Muzorewa's Salisbury government delegation and Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe on the basis of its original proposals.

British officials described the new document as a "refined" version of the original proposals based on the conference talks.

Accepts in Principle

Bishop Muzorewa said yesterday that his delegation accepts in principle the original British proposals, but that he must see the detailed blueprint before deciding on it.

However, there was no agreement between Britain and the guerrillas. They were deadlocked over a number of major issues.

Among these, the guerrillas wanted an executive president with full powers to run the country. Britain favors a figurehead president with the real power in the hands of an elected prime minister backed by a parliamentary majority.

The guerrillas want automatic citizenship of the new state limited to residents of Rhodesia before Nov. 11, 1965, when former Prime Minister Ian Smith proclaimed independence from Britain.

The British want all residents at the time of legal independence to qualify for citizenship.

The guerrillas want control over the defense forces, police and civil service handed over to them before elections. But the British insist that elections must come first.

The danger of the talks' collapse emerged yesterday when the guerrillas said that no useful purpose was being served and obliged Lord Carrington to cut short a plenary session of all three delegations.

Later, at a press conference, Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe accused Britain and the bishop's delegation of trying to arrange a secret deal behind their backs.

Lord Carrington staved off the immediate crisis by denying any secret deal and saying that he would present Britain's new "refined" constitutional proposals today, giving both African delegations a breathing spell while they studied it.

In a related incident, police said today that the body of John Giles, a white senior legal adviser to the Salisbury delegation at the conference, was found yesterday in the basement of Lancaster House where the talks are being held.

Police said that Mr. Giles apparently had fallen into a stair well.

They said foul play was not suspected but that Mr. Giles had been depressed by the way the conference had been going.

Kuwait Plans For Oil's End

(Continued from Page 1)

goods to do the job, but with this also come problems."

The Kuwaitis readily acknowledge that they have problems, the most challenging of which is the migrant labor force that is building up the economy. Of the 1.2 million people who live and work here, fewer than half — 48 percent — are native, making the Kuwaitis a minority in their own home. There are 300,000 Palestinians, 120,000 Egyptians, 50,000 Lebanese, Syrians and other Arabs, 100,000 Indians and Pakistanis, and thousands of Iranians.

While the foreigners enjoy free medical care and other social services in Kuwait, they cannot own land or share significantly in the wealth of this country. Kuwaiti citizenship is nearly impossible to obtain. Without it, the migrants are locked out of the economic benefits.

From the Kuwaiti standpoint, this migrant force is well paid and fairly treated. The migrants keep on coming, many trying to enter the country illegally, attracted by the relatively high pay and the chance to save money. Although migrants are bitter about the strict immigration laws and ownership limitations, virtually all of them are here because they are deprived of similar opportunities in their home countries. But as they spend years here and children are born, their resentment builds up, making them an ethnic time bomb ticking away.

"We have built here a machine that needs maybe 2 million people to run it," said a Kuwaiti official who asked not to be named because he said the issue was "too sensitive." "Our problem is that sooner or later we have to face up to the fact that we must absorb significant portions of these migrants, or at least of the Arabs among them."

To do so would result in undermining the Kuwaiti character of this society, a possibility that Kuwaitis reject out of hand.

The area in which Kuwait has gone in for large-scale industrialization is petrochemicals, a capital-intensive industry based on the only raw material that is ample here — oil. Last year Kuwait completed a $1.2-billion natural gas liquids plant.

The Kuwaitis must keep an eye on their oil-producing neighbors going the same route. The question economists here ask, is how many petrochemical plants can find a market for their products, entering into competition not only with one another but also with the Western industrialized world, which has overbuilt petrochemical industries.

As a result, the Kuwaitis are rapidly building up their managerial pool in the world of finance. Already Kuwait receives an annual revenue of nearly $2 billion from investments around the world. This compares with annual oil revenues estimated this year at $10 billion to $11 billion.

The Kuwaitis say they have little choice. Of their yearly income, nearly $3 billion is surplus money that cannot be absorbed by the local economy and must be channeled elsewhere. The alternative is to cut back on oil production to reduce the money inflow — something that is being talked about with increased frequency.

Miller Hints Interest Rates Will Rise, Urges Austerity

(Continued from Page 1)

in the dollar or in the Carter administration by saying: "Our objective is to gain results and not seek popularity . . . Those who expect instant results will be disappointed."

In his formal speech, Mr. Miller reiterated in several different ways the U.S. commitment to maintain not only general exchange market stability, but also specifically to stabilize the rate of the dollar against the Deutsche mark. He stressed in sober language that the main goal of nations individually and collectively is to restore "balanced growth to the world economy," and acknowledged that "my country, as the largest economy in the system, is determined to carry out that responsibility in full."

Mr. Miller laid much of the blame for the tense world economic situation on the recent large, oil-price shock, which the IMF has said will add $75 billion to the consuming nations' import bill on an annual basis. But he said that "we are avoiding a drift into worldwide recession," because the international institutions were better able to cope with the problem than they were at the time of the first oil shock in 1973.

Mr. Miller nonetheless made a pitch for strengthening both the World Bank and the IMF to meet the challenges of the 1980s. For the IMF, he proposed several new powers that would mean "relinquishing a degree of autonomy in national action."

Surveillance Power

One Miller suggestion was that the IMF surveillance power over exchange rates be extended to "assess the performance of individual countries against an agreed global strategy for growth, adjustment, and price stability." Another was that any nation with an excessive payments surplus or deficit be required to submit to the IMF a plan for dealing with the problem.

Finally, Mr. Miller proposed to give the IMF managing director a much stronger role by inviting him to take the initiative in consulting member countries whose policies seem to be creating problems.

The United States has made broad suggestions before about enhancing the IMF role, but Mr. Miller's statements today were more specific and inclusive than before, and were accompanied by a personal endorsement of the principle of a substitution account.

Saudi Report

In another address to the meeting, the minister of finance from Saudi Arabia warned that the large supply of oil his country has undertaken to supply to consuming nations may not be sustained if instability in exchange markets continues.

The minister, Sheikh Muhammad Aba al-Khyl, noted that Saudi Arabia has undertaken to add to oil supplies so as to maintain more orderly conditions in the oil market, and help world economic growth.

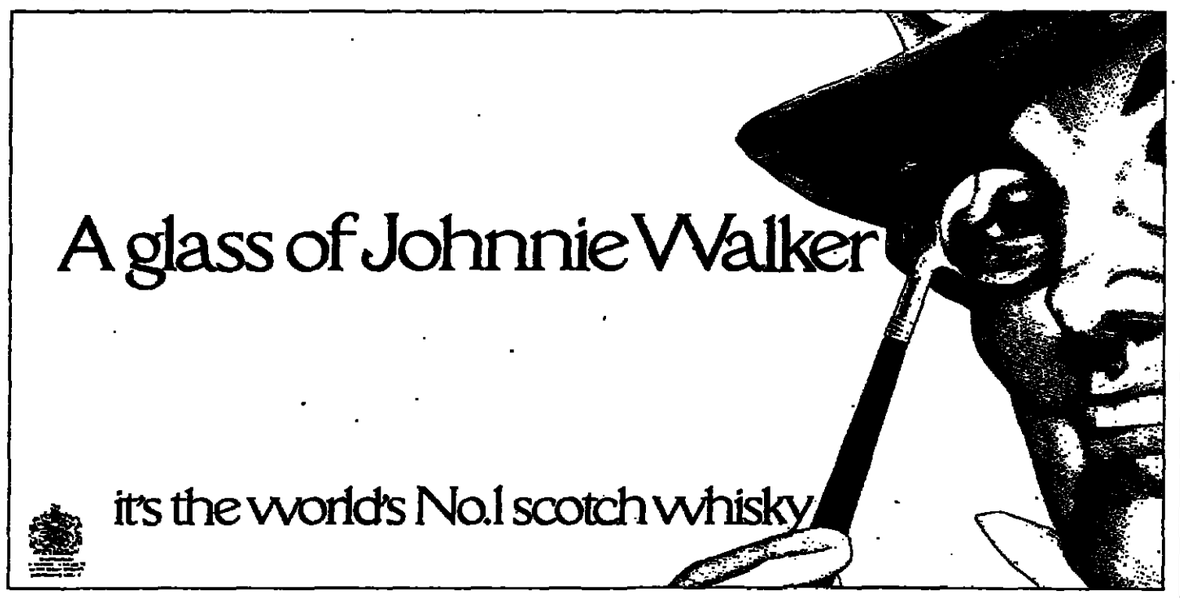
Recently, the Saudis announced that the extra 1 million barrels a day of their production would be extended for another three months, a commitment that brought praise from President Carter and a simultaneous suspension of the U.S. stockpiling program.

But the Saudi official said today that "it would be naive to pretend that a continuous erosion of our financial resources, through inflation and exchange depreciation, could not evoke reactions."

Other Speeches

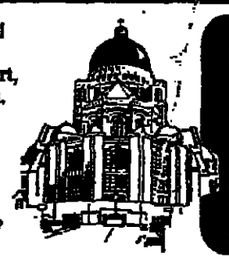
In other speeches by fund-bank governors today:

- Minister of Finance Owen Horwood of South Africa said that gold "is alive and well, and clearly performing important monetary functions." Efforts to demonetize gold have collapsed, he said. He urged the IMF to reconsider its past actions and restore gold as an official reserve asset. He praised the role of gold in the new European Monetary System as "a significant step in the right direction."
- Sir Geoffrey Howe, British chancellor of the exchequer, pledged that the Thatcher government would relentlessly pursue principles of economic freedom, rather than excessive governmental intervention that had contributed to inflation.



For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office in Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.

Hilton International



BRUSSELS HILTON

This elegant hotel stands on the Boulevard de Waterloo in the equally elegant shopping area of Brussels, not far from the Grand Place. There are fine views of the city, and all rooms on the top five floors have been styled throughout by the well known couturier Givenchy. Dine memorably at the Hotel Restaurant, recipient of the famed Guide des Gastronomes award.



BASEL HILTON

You can walk to the station and airterminal. You can drive to the beautiful Bernese Oberland or through the enchanting Black Forest. What else to remember? The indoor heated pool, gymnasium, sauna, massage and solarium. Cocktails in the City Bar, dinners at the Wettstein Grill. Fabulous evenings at the Baron Rouge disco.



STRATFORD-UPON-AVON HILTON

It stands in landscaped gardens on the banks of the River Avon near the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. In minutes, you can be in the town centre at Shakespeare's birthplace. Superb restaurants, luxurious comfort. Birmingham and National Exhibition Centre only 30 minutes away.



AMSTERDAM HILTON

You'll remember the open fire that greets you on cool evenings. The sophisticated restaurant and bar, overlooking one of Amsterdam's prettiest canals. Dancing at Juliana's Disco. Spacious, luxurious rooms, all with colour TV. The museums, galleries and shops are only a walk away.

Insurance, Credit Cards

Congress Gets Proposals To Protect Private Data

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (NYT) — The Carter administration sent Congress yesterday legislative proposals aimed at increasing safeguards for millions of Americans holding insurance policies or using credit cards.

Several national authorities on privacy law and congressional critics, however, have joined in charging that the administration's separate bill specifying the investigative powers of the FBI would undermine the broad effort of the last few years to develop clear controls over access by government agencies to the private records of American citizens.

The new privacy proposals deal with insurance companies, credit card companies and institutions involved in the electronic transfer of financial information were strongly endorsed by Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps and Esther Peterson, President Carter's consumer adviser.

Unified Policy

Mrs. Kreps, the co-chairman of an administration committee established two years ago to develop a unified privacy policy, discussed the latest proposals yesterday. Among the new proposals, she said, were the following:

• Insurance companies would be required to inform prospective policyholders of what information about them would be collected; to allow policyholders the right to see and, if necessary, correct information in their files, and to inform individuals of the reasons for adverse decisions about them, such as denial of coverage or increased premiums.

• Credit card and check authorization companies would be required to inform their customers of the kinds of personal information collected and would give individuals the right to challenge a request for disclosure of the records when the request was made in the course of a civil suit.

• Disclosure of "electronic funds transfers" could be made to a government agency only after it had obtained a court order. Those are transactions in which the computer in a customer's bank is instructed to transfer a credit to the computer in the seller's bank.

"Not to be overly dramatic about it, but we live in an information fishbowl," Mrs. Kreps said. "Many public and private groups, such as banks, credit card companies and the Social Security Administration, have records in their files in which a great deal of our private lives can be revealed."

Among the critics of the government's approach on privacy are David Linowes, a professor at the University of Illinois and former chairman of the Privacy Protection Commission, an advisory body established by Congress in 1974; Ronald Plesser, a Washington lawyer and former general counsel of the commission; and congressmen such as Rep. Stewart McKinney, R-Conn.

They have said in interviews and in Senate testimony that the administration's bill establishing a charter for the FBI represents a serious threat to individual privacy.

The legislative drive of the last few years to improve individuals' privacy protection has involved several goals. A law passed last year, for example, established the legal presumption that bank records are the private property of customers and that all federal law enforcement agencies, including the FBI, could examine them only after the individual had been notified. Individuals could then challenge in court the request for information.

The FBI charter, however, would establish a new set of legal procedures when the bureau wanted to examine insurance files, credit card records and telephone logs. Critics of the charter charge that the standards for acquiring such categories of information are much less rigorous than those the bureau must meet when it seeks bank records.

John Hotis, an FBI inspector and a special assistant to FBI director William Webster, denied that the charter provision on access to records would weaken privacy safeguards. "The charter would establish safeguards for insurance and telephone records that are comparable to those for bank records," he said.



Associated Press

DUCKING TRAFFIC — No stragglers in this flock of ducklings, strutting quickly across a village road near Frankfurt. Ducks pair only for the season, and since some lay up to 360 eggs a year, it's possible this adult is shepherding one family.

U.S. Agency Says Low-Fat Diet Reduces Cancer Risk

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP) — Americans can markedly reduce the risk of getting cancer by eating less, by eating a balanced, low-fat, high-fiber diet and by drinking only moderate amounts of alcohol, the National Cancer Institute said yesterday.

The pronouncement, the first of its kind by the government's main cancer-fighting agency, was in response to growing evidence that seems to link diet and cancer.

For example, many authorities believe that there is more breast cancer in women — and more cancer of the colon in both men and women — who eat large quantities of meat and dairy fats.

The statement, before a Senate nutrition subcommittee headed by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., was also a response to strong pressure from Sen. McGovern and Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., the subcommittee's ranking minority member, to say something to "help the public" avoid cancer.

Sen. McGovern hailed the recommendation as a precedent-setting act, because both the public and the scientific community look to the National Institutes of Health — of which the National Cancer Institute is a part — for research leadership.

Because the advice, if taken, would mean consuming fewer animal and vegetable fats — less meat, fewer fatty dairy products and less vegetable oils and margarine — the cancer institute's view can be expected to win few friends in the food industries.

Opponents, and some critical scientists, are certain to say the recommendations are based on inconclusive evidence.

Dr. Arthur Upton, the cancer institute's director, conceded that the recommendations represent only "prudent interim principles" — "tentative" guides — in a field in which the exact role that diet plays remains unclear and in which much research still must be done.

Still, he argued, the time has come for "a modest beginning" in applying the best available knowledge to save lives.

These dietary recommendations, it also turns out, are not very different from the "prudent," low-fat diet that most authorities advise to help avoid heart disease. The main differences, Dr. Upton said, are the addition of more fiber — via fruits, vegetables, bread and cereals — and the warning against too much alcohol.

Too much alcohol, Dr. Upton said, is certainly any more than two drinks a day. "Two are probably in the borderline region," he said, calling a glass of wine or beer or highball or no more than one or two ounces of hard alcohol daily safely moderate.

There is still another difference, however, between this new anti-cancer diet and the usual prudent heart diet. Most heart specialists advise against over-eating saturated — usually solid — fats, like meat fats and butter and instead advise use of unsaturated, usually more liquid fats, like some oils and margarines.

Dr. Upton advised restricting all fats based on recent experiments showing the number of cancers in rats fed unsaturated fats was even larger that that in rats fed saturated fats.

He advised a balanced diet, including "ample fresh fruit and vegetables," to provide important vitamins and minerals without vitamin pills. He advised "generous intake of dietary fiber" on the basis of reports of fewer colon — bowel — cancers in people and some experimental animals who eat fibrous foods.

Paris Asks Extension For Law on Abortion

PARIS, Oct. 3 (Reuters) — The French government decided today to ask Parliament to keep in force indefinitely a provisional law legalizing abortion, Pierre Hunt, the presidential spokesman, said.

The government said the controversial law had proved to be positive development and that the number of voluntary abortions had not changed much in 15 years. Abortion became legal in France on Jan. 17, 1975.

GAO Study Finds

California Spends More Despite Proposition 13

By Ellen Hume

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 — California's local governments actually spent 7 percent more under Proposition 13 in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 than they did in fiscal 1978 before the property tax cut went into effect, a congressional study has found.

Local as well as state treasury surpluses, the booming California economy and increased federal aid throughout the state helped California's local governments make up for the estimated $6 billion lost because of Proposition 13, according to a report by the General Accounting office, Congress' investigative unit. Proposition 13, approved by California voters in June, 1978, cut property taxes by almost 60 percent.

"The predicted dire consequences of Proposition 13 have basically been avoided," the GAO concluded, saying that Proposition 13 "had had only a minimal impact on local California government operations [and] federal grant outlays."

The most noticeable result so far has been a slight reduction in the annual growth rate of local California government spending — to about 7 percent from about 10 percent a year, the GAO said.

While layoffs of 300,000 to 450,000 had been predicted by opponents of the tax cut, only 18,000 public sector jobs have been cut because of the measure, the GAO said. Another 90,000 jobs were lost because of accelerated attrition, but "even so, total public service employment has declined by less than 4 percent in the state," the report said.

GAO's investigators found, however, that local officials now have a "more cautious attitude toward federal grant programs in California" because of Proposition 13. They are concerned about taking on new commitments that would require making matching fund commitments, the GAO said.

"California's experience has been unique because state resources were available to cushion Proposition 13's impact and the economic climate within the state is strong," the report concluded. But, it said, "the minimal impact on government operations observed by the GAO does not necessarily portend results which could be expected in other states where similar measures have been or might be enacted."

The study did not take into account the estimated 10 percent inflation rate, and thus local governments did not keep up with inflation when they increased their spending by 7 percent last year.

As expected, the $4.2 billion from surplus state funds that was given to cities and counties did the most to offset the local governments' revenue losses. The local governments also had their own surpluses, imposed new fees, and won increased federal aid to make up nearly all of the rest of the $6 billion in lost property taxes, the GAO found.

"The net result of these factors was a total revenue loss to local governments of less than 1 percent," the GAO concluded.

Despite Proposition 13, county governments in California actually brought in $222 million more — a 10-percent increase — than in fiscal 1978 before the tax cut, the GAO found.

The increase was caused not only by the state bailout, but by $344 million in new user fees, $156 million more in federal aid and $66 million more in other county revenues such as sales taxes that were spurred by the strong California economy, the GAO said.

Los Angeles Times

Moscow Denies Kuwait Inviting PLO to Join Olympics

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (UPI) — A Soviet official of the Olympic organizing committee today denied that the Palestine Liberation Organization has been invited to take part in the games here next year but did not rule out the possibility of a Palestinian delegation attending in an observer capacity.

The PLO's sports wing said in Beirut yesterday that it had been invited to compete in the games. In Lausanne, Switzerland, the International Olympic Committee called the claim impossible.

"As laid down by the IOC at its [April] meeting in Montevideo, invitations to the Olympic Games will be sent out not before January, 1980," organizing committee official Vladimir Lazarev said. "Since this is October, 1979, no invitations have been issued. This the Palestinians cannot have received any invitation."

Asked if the Soviet organizers plan to invite the PLO in January, Mr. Lazarev said, "I am not aware of such a plan. The PLO is not a member of the IOC. For us the most important thing is to observe the Olympic charter."

As for whether the PLO might attend the games in an unofficial capacity, he said: "Of course, there will be many guests at the Olympics who may be invited by Soviet organizations other than the organizing committee. A Palestinian observer delegation might be among them, but that does not mean they will be taking part."

Tokyo Train Kills Man

TOKYO, Oct. 3 (UPI) — A man was killed and 34 persons were injured today when a commuter train smashed into a bulldozer that had slipped off a truck at a crossing in western Tokyo. The truck driver was killed while trying to move the bulldozer.

Radiation Leaks At Minnesota Site

RED WING, Minnesota, Oct. 3 (UPI) — A water-tube rupture allowed radioactive gas to escape from the Prairie Island nuclear power plant yesterday. Officials said the leak was small and posed no significant danger.

State, company and U.S. nuclear officials said that the radioactivity of the gas was below the threshhold dangerous to humans and that apparently no one in the plant or area was exposed to dangerous radiation. A precautionary declaration of emergency issued by the power company after the accident remained in effect late yesterday.

The unit in which the 27-minute leak occurred was shut, while the plant's other unit kept operating. Monitoring teams for the power company and the Minnesota Health Department checked a radius of five miles around the plant, after which Minnesota's Gov. Albert Quie said there was no detectable radiation in air outside the plant.

Senator.
Function determines its character.

The overwhelming acceptance of the Opel Senator can be attributed to its strict adherance to the principles of functional design.

Painstaking attention to the laws of aerodynamics, for instance, has resulted in a shape whose contour reduces wind noise, enhances road stability, and improves fuel economy.

The Senator's functional design integrates a technically advanced chassis with a superb suspension system (McPherson struts front with a fully independent design at the rear) for responsive handling and thorough driving comfort.

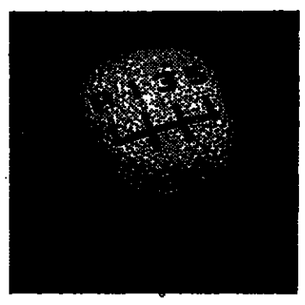
The Senator's high performance in-line six cylinder engines further enhance Opel's reputation for reliability and the efficient use of fuel.

An optional 5-speed manual transmission is now available. Its top gear lowers engine revolutions at a given road speed and thereby further reduces both fuel consumption and mechanical wear without affecting maximum top speed.

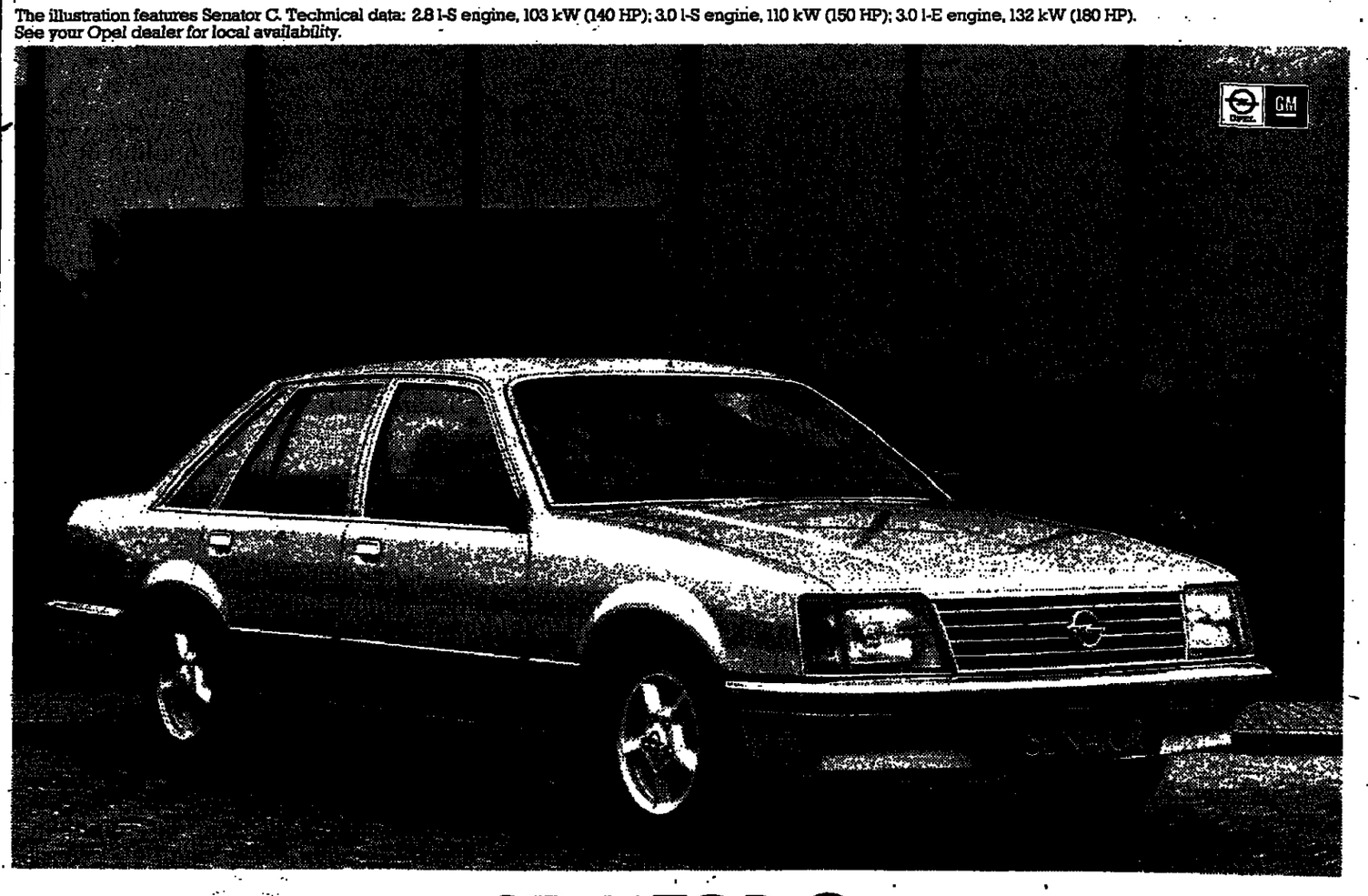
Inside the Senator's spacious interior, functionality dominates as well. Orthopedically-designed seats, driver-oriented instrumentation, and a near absence of road noise are the results.

A distinguished international panel of automotive experts recently honored Senator with the coveted "Golden Steering Wheel" award. The esteem enjoyed by Senator among the most discriminating jury of all — its owners — is the best testament to the inherent benefits of its functional design.

Senator, Senator C and Senator CD. Three different versions that are setting new standards in the international luxury car class.



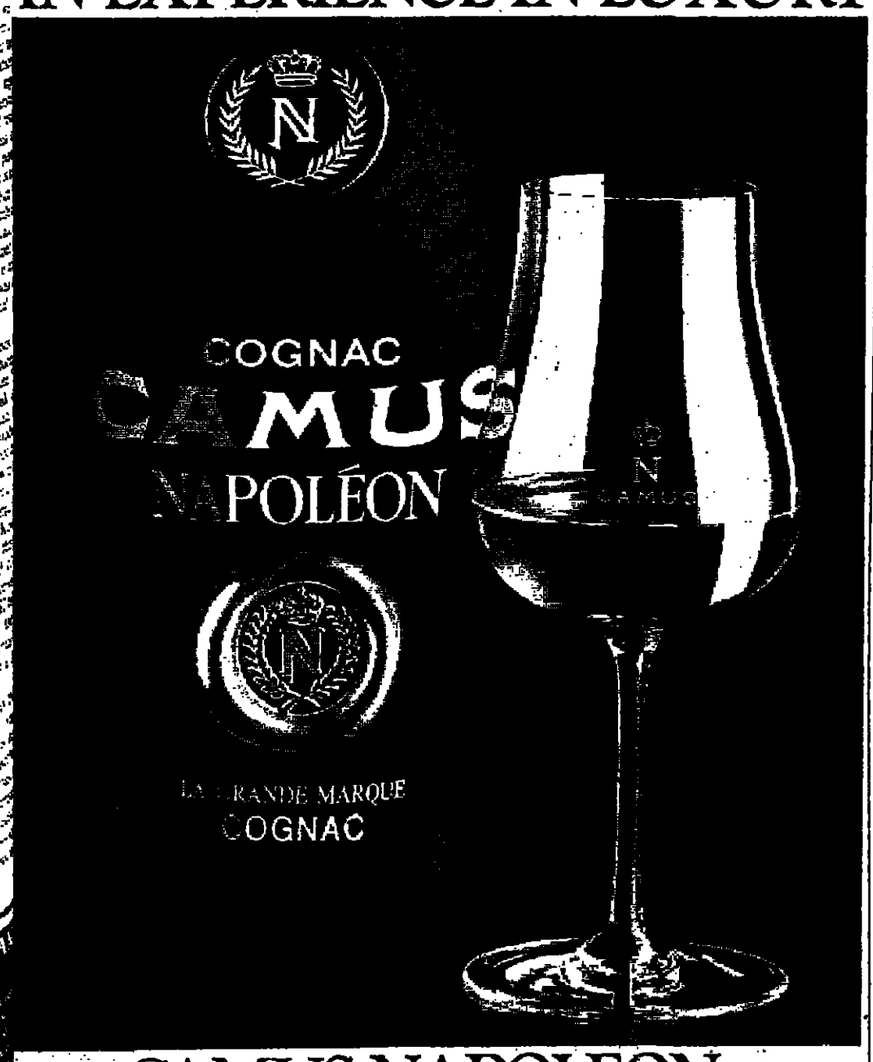
The illustration features Senator C. Technical data: 2.8 l-S engine, 103 kW (140 HP); 3.0 l-S engine, 110 kW (150 HP); 3.0 l-E engine, 132 kW (180 HP).
See your Opel dealer for local availability.



SENATOR
ADAM OPEL Aktiengesellschaft

S 679-1cl

AN EXPERIENCE IN LUXURY



CAMUS NAPOLEON

Obituaries

Composer Roy Harris, 81, Hailed as American Genius

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Oct. 3 — Roy Harris, 81, a composer who was hailed early in his career as an American genius and later as one of the nation's most distinguished and enduring makers of serious music, died here Monday. He had been in failing health for about a year.

While his reputation was international, his roots were deeply American and he took many of his themes and much of his inspiration from U.S. history.

A native of Oklahoma, he was reared and educated in Southern California, and one of the honors of which he was proudest was his designation as composer laureate of the state of California.

He wrote 16 symphonies and 185 other major works, including choral, chamber and band music and many piano concertos and sonatas composed specifically for his wife, Johana, a concert pianist.

Many of his works were commissioned by major orchestras such as the Boston, Cleveland and Chicago symphonies and the Los Angeles and New York philharmonics. His most popular work is the Folk Song Symphony No. 4, interweaving themes from some of the best-known U.S. folk songs.

He had been composer-in-residence at California State University, Los Angeles, for 10 years. He also was an emeritus professor of music at the University of California, Los Angeles, where his wife is a faculty member.

Robert Strasburg, a professor of music at Cal State Los Angeles and a longtime friend of Mr. Harris, said that the composer was "a great personality, one of the most remarkable composers of all time, and the greatest contrapuntalist of the 20th century."

Mr. Harris was a descendant of a pioneer Scottish-Irish family. He was born in Lincoln County, Okla., in 1898, a few years after his parents had taken part in the Cimmaron land rush. In 1903 the family moved to the San Gabriel Valley, about 20 miles east of Los Angeles, and took up potato farming.

The future composer became known as "that Harris boy who plays the piano and clarinet — but can hit the baseball, too."



WP

Roy Harris

He studied music under Henry Schoenfeld and Arthur Farwell and later studied composition with Nadia Boulanger, in Paris. In the late 1920s, he won two consecutive Guggenheim fellowships for music studies in Paris, and won a third Guggenheim in 1976.

Farwell wrote an article in 1932 in the authoritative Musical Quarterly that introduced Mr. Harris with the words: "Gentlemen, a genius! But keep your hats on!" That comment apparently referred not only to his musical style — then considered avant-garde — but also to his personal style, then considered earthy and irreverent.

Mr. Harris won many awards and honors, ranging from honorary doctorates from major universities to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to honorary chiefdom in the Ponca Indian tribe.



UPI

Armi Ratia

In 1958 he became the first U.S. composer to conduct his own music in the Soviet Union, leading the Moscow Radio Symphony in a program of his works.

A Roy Harris Archive was established at Cal State Los Angeles in 1973.

© *Los Angeles Times*

Armi Ratia

HELSINKI, Oct. 3 (AP) — Armi Ratia, 67, a designer noted for her bold and colorful Marimekko textiles, died today after a long illness.

She founded Marimekko in 1951 and ran the textile printing company until her illness forced her to retire recently. Marimekko grew from a small shop to an international enterprise with sales last year of about $15 million.

Mrs. Ratia gained attention as a designer at a 1958 exhibition in Stockholm. Since then, her designs have been sold in 56 countries, and there are Marimekko subsidiaries in the United States, West Germany and Sweden.

Mrs. Ratia's outspokenness made her a controversial figure. In 1975, she suggested that every working Finn donate a day's wages each month to the state to ease Finland's economic troubles. In 1976, she quit the Social Democratic Party, charging that "economically unschooled, ecstatic and irresponsible humanists and opportunists live and make decisions on others' money."

Madrid Women Seek Death for Terrorists

MADRID, Oct. 3 (UPI) — An estimated 700 women, many of them dressed in mourning, marched through Madrid last night demanding the death penalty for terrorist violence that has taken more than 70 police and army lives this year.

The women, relatives of policemen, paramilitary civil guards and members of the military, continued their illegal demonstration for more than two hours and pushed their way through two police barriers before calling off a march on Premier Adolfo Suarez' Moncloa Palace.

10 Years After Madrid Sealed Border

Gibraltarians Show Spain They Can Do Well on Own

(Continued from Page 1)

crowds of tourists "from Britain seemed to back up his argument.

Gibraltar has a look of prosperity compared to the glum days immediately after the 1969 closing of the Spanish gate on the isthmus linking this 2¼-square-mile peninsula to the Spanish mainland. There are more than 7,000 registered motor vehicles. Shop windows are packed with the latest electronic goods at bargain prices. Several merchant ships lie at anchor to take aboard fuel and provisions. The dockyard remains active, even during the current world crisis in the shipbuilding and fitting industry.

Planeloads of British package tourists keep flying in every week, lured by brochures which advise, "Do the Holiday Rock," and point out that in Gibraltar the sun is Mediterranean, the language is familiar and "the pound is still a pound."

Actually the brochures stretch a few points. The Mediterranean climate is here all right, although an easterly wind known as the *levanter* often shrouds the rock in mist. The people do speak English, but they also speak Spanish. More often than not the natives absent-mindedly spout a mixture of both. And the pound? It is still a pound, but only just. Last year it took £2.09 to buy what £1 would have bought in Gibraltar five years earlier, and the rock's annual rate of inflation is now about 10 percent.

Bargain Shopping

In all fairness, however, duty-free shopping still makes for bargains, and hotel and restaurant prices compare quite favorably with those on the other side of the gate with the rusty hinges.

With only 10 hotels and less than 2,000 beds, "the Holiday Rock" has only a fraction of the tourist capacity of most towns on the neighboring but inaccessible Spanish Costa del Sol. Yet the capacity is considerable when compared to Gibraltar's permanent population of only a little more than 29,000, including about 6,000 non-Gibraltarian British citizens and more than 4,000 foreign workers, mostly Moroccan. Tourists spent £6.9 million here last year, which was 25 percent more than in 1977.

British sustaining programs for the dockyards and a high-income policy, which aligns minimum salaries here with those in Britain, also keep the economy reasonably buoyant. The per-capita income reached £1,221 in 1977, the last year for which such statistics are available.

Gibraltar could do better. The average shopper, coming from or via Tangier, spent almost £52 per day last year, compared with less than £10 per day spent by the more average vacationer and about £13 per day by the average business visitor, exclusive of hotel and travel costs. The difficulty of reaching Gibraltar from the mainland limits the number of day-trippers.

Throughout much of its history, this 426-meter-high rock has repeatedly survived sieges worse than today's. A fortress since the 8th-century invasion of Iberia by the Moors under Tarik ibn Zaid, Gibraltar takes its name from that early moment of its history: Jebel Tarik (Mount Tarik). It is honeycombed with caves, both natural and man-made, and pierced by about 50 kilometers of tunnels. Its backbone bristles with communications equipment. In these days of sophisticated weaponry, the fact that the human eye can dominate the strait from its heights is no longer of great military significance.

There is a small garrison of British troops, but the few cannon that remain are monumental relics and the soldiers are largely dedicated to ceremonial duties. There are also navy and air force detachments to attend to the port and the airport, as well as representatives of NATO forces. But the presence of the men in uniform is anything but overwhelming.

"I am a politician and not a strategist," comments Sir Joshua. "All I can tell you is that it may not have the same kind of importance it used to, but it may have a new kind of importance.

"With Malta having severed her connections with the West following the termination of the treaty with Britain, and Cyprus having other commitments which might lead to different solutions, and so on, Gibraltar seems to be — from what we can see of the ships that come here — of importance in many ways for the defense of the underbelly of Europe and the Mediterranean.

'Like a Ripe Fruit'

"Of course, there is one more thing, too. The base has served to good purpose for the British Navy to prepare its ships. On the whole I think that the British government are not maintaining a base here only for the sake of maintaining the people. I don't think defense spending is geared in that way."

Gibraltarians have their reasons, British diplomats have others; but whatever they are, there is no sign that Gibraltar has reached the stage where it will fall "like a ripe fruit," as the late Spanish dictator once forecast.

To make doubly sure that the Union Jack will continue to flutter over the rock, military and civilian authorities here even take superstition into account. An old and anonymous prediction — that when all the apes have gone, the British will leave — resulted over half a century ago in an army program to look after and feed the tailless apes which roam on the upper part of the rock. Sir Winston Churchill did not consider it monkey business either. During World War II, he had a few more of the barbary apes — actually monkeys, despite their name — imported from North Africa for breeding purposes.

Sir Joshua is convinced that the pressure of events will lead to better relations with Spain.

European Future

"There is one aspect of the question which I would like to mention," he said, "because I think perhaps it is a most promising one, and that is, with the dramatic and laudable changes which have taken place in Spain, with the shift from a 40-year Fascist regime to a budding democracy which we all admire, Spain is of course integrating herself, now that she is free to do so, into Europe.

"Now then, Britain and Gibraltar are part of Europe, and Europe is a club of certain rules, and the main thing about the European Community is the abolition of frontiers and the standardization of procedures and so on. The British government and this British government particularly, have said in no uncertain terms that it is inconceivable that Spain would take the place she deserves in a united Europe and still have a closed frontier for a piece of territory which is as much a part of Europe as is any other part of the community; and it is in that context, in that laudable attempt by Spain to get into the European Community, that there may be some prospect of better relations."

Sir Joshua went on: "After all the whole concept of a European Community does take away the old idea of defined sovereignties; much emphasis has been placed on this question that here is an area where perhaps there is room for considerable progress, given goodwill on all sides."

No Takeover

Will this eventually lead to the integration of Gibraltar into Spain? The chief minister's answer is simple and firm. "No." He adds: "Those who want Gibraltar to be Spanish can be counted on the fingers of four hands. But I think there are other ways in which the relations between Gibraltar and Spain can be looked at, other than on the basis of a takeover, to which the people of Gibraltar very clearly expressed their opposition in the 1967 referendum. And nothing that has happened since, in my view, has made them change their minds. In fact one could say that, if anything, the opinion in that respect has hardened because of subsequent events."

"Apart from the question of national pride, honor, tidiness in geography and so on," he maintained, "there is a more important human aspect: the right of the people to determine their future.

"Spaniards, I think, have not realized how well we have been able to do without them. And in fact the great disappointment here has been that, since the restrictions were imposed by a Fascist regime, the people felt that a democracy would not hold onto this kind of restriction. And in fact there are many people in Spain, too, now that they have freedom, advocating an open frontier. I hope that this attitude permeates, because it is the only way that ultimately there can be a reasonable understanding.

"The stick hasn't had any effect. Perhaps another kind of approach might."

8 A-Bomb Papers Said Declassified In Error by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP) — A U.S. energy official said yesterday that at least eight sensitive documents on nuclear weapons mistakenly had been made available to the public at a government library in Los Alamos, N.M., since 1971.

Duane Sewell, assistant energy secretary for defense programs, told a Senate subcommittee that a recent review of 2,000 declassified reports related to nuclear weapons found at least eight documents of a highly sensitive nature that never should have been released. Scores of others, although less crucial, also were declassified improperly, and 19 are missing, he said.

Mr. Sewell said that administrative and clerical errors were responsible for the declassifications. He said that the eight most sensitive documents contained "important design information regarding thermonuclear weapons or modern fission weapons." The Justice Department said earlier this year that some of the documents were declassified by mistake, but did not say how many.

Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, said that "hundreds of foreign nationals visited the Los Alamos facility while the sensitive documents and recently upgraded reports were on the open shelves." The visitors represented countries including India, Taiwan, the Soviet Union, Egypt, Brazil and Argentina, he said.

Bomb in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 3 (AP) — A powerful bomb exploded today in a rabbinical seminary here, causing damage but no casualties, police said. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.



If you know your world...
you'll have discovered the secret of
Tia Maria

WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
new york - chicago - palm beach
beverly hills - paris
EXHIBITION
FABIEN
"les cafés de Paris"
IMPRESSIONISTS
POST-IMPRESSIONISTS
2, av. Matignon - Paris 8e
Tel. 225.70.74
mon. thru. sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Wally Findlay George V
Hôtel George V - 723.54.00
BEICH - VOLLET
MICHEL-HENRY
31, av. George V - Paris 8e
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER!
SAVE!
FF 410, S. Fr. 227, DM187

If you now buy the International Herald Tribune at the newsstand every day, you're spending almost twice as much as you need to.

Take advantage of our special introductory offer for new subscribers. You'll save 25% of the regular subscription price, or 44% of the newsstand price in most countries!

On a 12-month subscription, that represents a saving of FF 410 if you live in France, S.Fr. 227 in Switzerland, Fl. 242 in the Netherlands, etc.

Start getting more world news for less immediately. Complete the coupon below and return it to us with your check or money order today.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
THE INTERNATIONAL ESSENTIAL

I want to receive the IHT at my ☐ home ☐ office address below for:
☐ 12 months ☐ 6 months ☐ 3 months
☐ Mr ☐ Ms
Address
City Country

Job title/profession
Company activity
Nationality Age

IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with order to: IHT, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Pro-forma invoices are available on request.

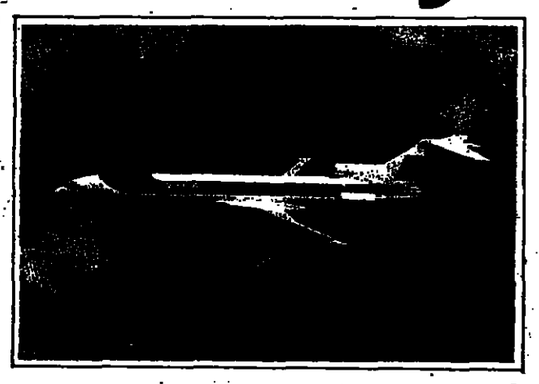
THIS OFFER VALID FOR FIRST-TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY. Rates valid through November 30, 1979.

4-10-79

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER REDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT.

		12 months	6 months	3 months
Aden (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Africa, Francophone (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, Others (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Austria	Sch.	2,100.00	1,050.00	580.00
Bahrain (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium	B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Bermuda (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Canada (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	660.00	330.00	180.00
Egypt (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M.	600.00	300.00	165.00
France	FF	520.00	260.00	145.00
Germany	DM	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£St.	39.00	19.50	10.50
Greece (air)	Dr.	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£St.	39.00	19.50	10.50
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaysia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl.	300.00	150.00	82.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Pes.	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
United Arab Emirates (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Zaire (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Other Eur. Countr. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50

This is a reality.
Few airlines fly so high.



And, since a picture is worth a thousand words, we'll limit ourselves to offering the first 17 of the 108 airlines IATA (International Air Transport Association) worldwide ranking in order of importance in number of passengers flown:*

1. United Airlines, U.S.A.
2. Eastern Airlines, U.S.A.
3. Delta Airlines, U.S.A.
4. American Airlines, U.S.A.
5. TWA, U.S.A.
6. British Airways (Merger of Bea and Boac), U.K.
7. IBERIA, Spain.
8. Allegheny, U.S.A.
9. Japan Airlines, Japan.
10. Lufthansa, Germany.
11. Air Canada, Canada.
12. Braniff, U.S.A.
13. Air France, France.
14. Pan Am, U.S.A.
15. SAS, Scandinavian.
16. Alitalia, Italy.
17. National, U.S.A.

Facts speak for themselves.

This is Iberia today.
But we want to be better.

*Ranking 1977

IBERIA
INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES OF SPAIN.
MORE THAN 50 YEARS MAKING FRIENDS

ell on

Protection Systems Costly, Complicated

Computer Security Getting Closer Look

By Peter J. Schuyten

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (NYT) — ic setting: a quiet university town mewhere in the northeastern ited States. An "intruder" elec-onically penetrates the operating stem of the town's centralized ta processing center.

After causing a series of bizarre cidents, the interloper threatens disable the system, throwing mu-cipal services into chaos unless a -million ransom is paid and elec-onically transferred to a imbered bank account abroad.

Fanciful? Not really. According experts in the field, Louis Char-neau's novel concerning com-ter crime. "Intruder," could in-ed happen. They say that such a enario is technically feasible and sier than most people realize.

According to a government re-rt a few years ago, anyone with-e right background in computer iences and, say, nine months of rking experience on a particular erating system, could conceivably e over the system, using it to rk against itself. Some experts say it would not even take that long.

"Software systems aren't perfect," says Theodore Lee, manager of system security for the Sperry Univac division of Sperry Rand. "If someone really put his mind to it, he could take over a system. He might have to work at it a bit, but he could get into a position where he could read the computer's files and even change them, using the power of the computer against itself."

Stanley Rifkin stole $10.2 million from California's Security Pacific National Bank in less than an hour. He knew enough about computers to crack the bank's software codes, causing the money to be transferred to an account in a New York bank, whereupon it was sent to Zurich and used to buy diamonds.

Rifkin was caught, but the experts suspect that most computer crime goes undetected or even unreported for fear of the embarrassment it would cause and the difficulty of successful prosecution.

"We only read about the failed computer criminals," says Robert Jacobson, president of International Security Technology, a computer security consulting concern. "The really successful ones are never really detected in the first place."

Security is an issue that many computer users apparently prefer to ignore. It is complicated and expensive. "The typical company doesn't really care about security," says Larry Wells, president of Creative Strategies, a market research firm.

With the rapid proliferation of computers, and in particular the trend toward distributed data processing — where a number of terminals are hooked to a large central processor — companies are highly vulnerable not only to crimes such as fraud and theft of trade secrets but also to the accidental loss of valuable financial data through malfunctions and fire.

What can the computer user do?

Most computer manufacturers build a certain level of security into their software. "You already get some of the mechanisms you need to restrict access to files in data banks," says Mr. Lee of Sperry Univac. "The difficulty is getting people to use them."

Beyond that, there is physical security, including a backup power system, air-conditioning, automatic fire detection and extinguishing, and a secure, usually computerized, locking system.

For minicomputers and "intelligent terminals," Transaction Security Inc. of New York has recently developed a portable self-contained enclosure that provides these features.

For systems that use communication lines, backup lines to the telephone company's central office are usually recommended, and devices that scramble data at one end and reassemble at the other end may be necessary.

Beyond that, the concerned user can hire a consultant. Mr. Jacobson of International Security Technology, for example, has developed a software program called Ramp that evaluates security risks of an installation and asssesses the cost of additional protection.

Information Locks

In addition, there are companies that specialize in what are known as "software locks," programs costing between $5,000 and $15,000 that are designed to protect computer systems from unathorized use by outsiders and even by insiders.

Then too, there are programs called audit trails, which record every entry into a system, the user, the nature of the transaction and the length of time the computer was used.

For very large computer users, there are backup facilities available to avoid a system crash. Several specialized companies provide such services — for $2,500 to $4,000 a month.

Finally, some companies, particularly those providing time-sharing services use "computer busters." Their job is to try to break into computer systems.

Northeastern Brazil Blames Regime for Drought Agony

By Warren Hoge

PEDRO SEGUNDO, Brazil (NYT) — Each year nature is merciless to the residents of this town in the middle of the northeastern drought belt.

If periodic rains do not occur during the June-to-December dry season, the cashew crop, which yields fruit, nuts and oil, is lost.

If the rains do fall, pasturage momentarily comes alive, then quickly becomes desiccated and will poison cattle that eat it.

This perverse situation is only one of the hardships faced by the wretchedly poor farm workers of the region. With food supplies exhausted and land that is ungiving for six months a year, some peasants eat chameleons, field rats, lizards and cactus roots. Others swallow handfuls of free and freely dispensed birth-control pills or get cough medicine, also given free to doctors and clinics by the government, and mix it with manioc flour to make a sweet gruel.

"All it does is fill the stomach. It has no food value," said Francisco Feitosa, a journalist. Roberto Farias, a doctor, said he had to deal with cases of malnutrition in every dry season.

Parched, Silent

At this time of year the riverbeds around Pedro Segundo, an agricultural and opal-mining community of 15,000 that was named for Brazil's last monarch, lie parched and silent, ribbons of silt and smooth, leveled tablets of stone exposed to the sun. The temperature hovers between 90 and 100 degrees, baking the ground until it cracks and making everything that moves lethargic.

In the wet season the same land provides rice, beans, avocados, corn and cotton. "All it takes is water," said Alcides Araujo Mourao, a local politician. "It's as simple as that."

The search for water goes on constantly. One of the rigs that have been busy at 200 sites in the state of Piaui has drilled 2,200 feet since being installed here four months ago; so far it has coughed up only gray mud.

There are two functioning wells in Pedro Segundo, and townspeople line up at spigots throughout the day to fill gallon kerosene cans. They pour the water over themselves and the dusty bodies of their children and carry the cans home balanced on their heads or suspended from poles over their shoulders, or take them into middle-class neighborhoods to sell at 20 cents apiece.

"It's a day-to-day proposition, and we never know for sure if there's going to be water here tomorrow or not," said Mr. Mourao as he watched a boy connect tubing from a faucet to barrels on both flanks of a burro.

In nearby Nazare, where the source is less predictable, citizens sit up all night by the wells waiting for water to gurgle to the surface.

"If Brazil was a country where the government's preoccupation was people, this problem would not exist," said Mr. Mourao's brother, Jose Lourenco, a lawyer who used to work in Brasilia. Alcides Mourao said, "Their interest is in making great cities rather than in creating an equitable social system."

Like others interviewed here, he said he was unimpressed by the government's latest proposal to help the northeast, a $330-million project to build dams and search for water.

Cleveland Mayor Places Second in Local Primary

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3 (UPI) — Gov. George Voinovich of Ohio, Republican backed by Cleve-nd's powerful business communi-defeated populist Mayor Dennis cinich and two other candidates the city's nonpartisan mayoral mary election yesterday.

Mr. Kucinich, dogged by the the y's lingering fiscal crisis and a ter recall attempt, took second ace, qualifying him for a runoff ainst Mr. Voinovich in the Nov. 6 neral election. Mr. Voinovich at Mr. Kucinich 47,743 votes to 5,515.

But the result of yesterday's bal-ting left the 32-year-old mayor in ep trouble, as a distinct underdog ing a formidable general election allenge from the well-funded oinovich campaign.

After the results were in last ght, Mr. Kucinich told a crowd of supporters, "We're the underdogs! 've're the underdogs to the money owers of Cleveland! But we'll de-eat the profit people of downtown, ou can be sure of that!"

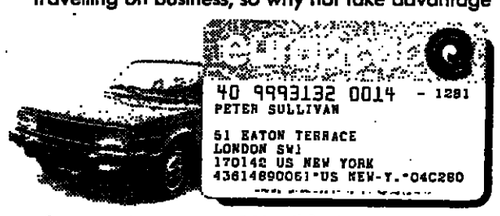
Mr. Voinovich, savoring the big-est victory of his political career, declared, "Cleveland is the little people's city and we're going to give it back to the little people. We will return the quality of life to Cleve-land that the citizens need and de-serve and are entitled to."

in Burma



Businessmen on holiday rent your car from Europcar

You appreciate the Europcar Super Service when travelling on business, so why not take advantage

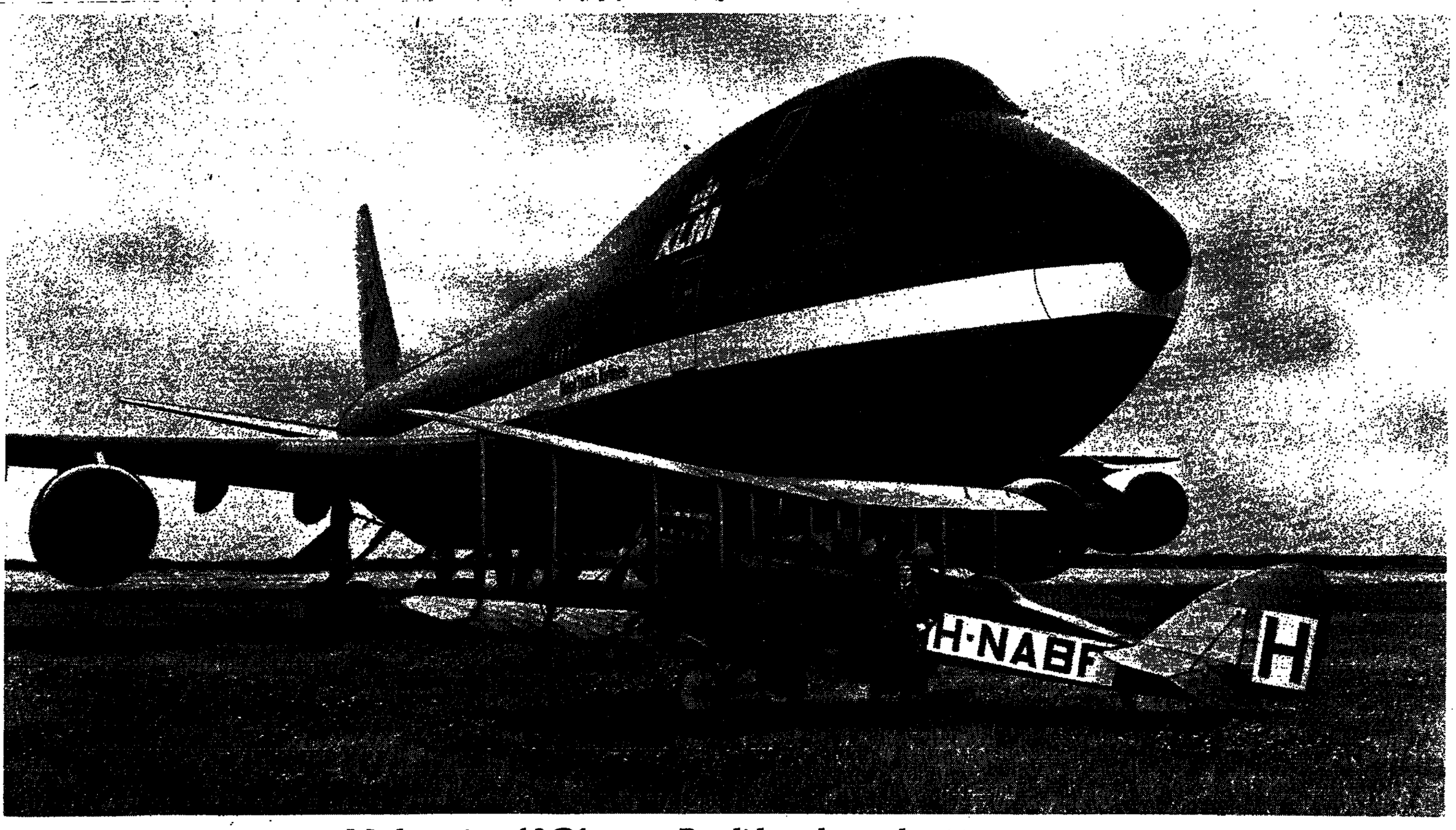


of it in your spare time? You'll find Europcar not just in the big business centres, but also where the sun's right for basking in, wherever you go in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Don't imagine, though, that just because it's holiday time or the week-end we're any less efficient. As on week-days, Europcar's efficient organization and reliable cars are at your service. With the Europcar Super Service card you needn't waste a minute of your free time. And you'll appreciate even more the customary friendliness and courtesy of our staff. Why do we work so hard on Sundays? Because we want to see you back on Monday.

europcar Business Car

In the U.S., Latin America and the Pacific, it's National Car Rental.



Modern aircraft? Of course. But did you know that 60 years ago, KLM created the first airline of the world?

On October 7th, 1919, Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, blessed the founding of the first of all the airlines flying the world today— KLM.

The first flight was from London to Amsterdam in a small De Havilland biplane. It never flew over 80 miles an hour or over 500 feet high. It carried only two passengers.

Sixty years later, in October of 1979, KLM is taking delivery of its newest 747.

A great deal has happened in those sixty years.

Today, KLM's fleet of aircraft flies to 118 cities in 73 countries. Today, KLM carries over four million people a year. Today, we train pilots for 26 airlines.

Today, the industry that we helped build has grown to a $50 billion business.

KLM is proud that we were first. And we are still innovators, with the most modern equipment.

Because our next flight is just as important as our first.

KLM
The First Airline of the World

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, October 4, 1979

A Climb Off the Cuba Limb

If read carefully, President Carter's report to the nation on Soviet troops in Cuba says that there is no serious military problem and there may never have been one except in the minds of the president and some other American leaders. Translated loosely, this means there remains only a domestic political problem, from which Mr. Carter and the SALT-2 treaty must now be rescued.

Despite its murkiness, the president's speech was admirable in spirit. As he emphasized, the arms control treaty should not be connected to ANY Soviet conduct anywhere. SALT-2 is a sound agreement that will confine the nuclear arms race to specified channels. It thus augments the security of the United States. No one has proved that the United States would be more secure without it. If the treaty were a bad bargain, it should fall of its own weight. It is in fact a fair bargain. The Senate should approve the treaty this year.

* * *

On the narrower Cuban issue that his administration had created, the president was more grudging and melodramatic, but also finally sound.

Between the lines, he conceded that the Soviet leaders were not necessarily the "liars" he recently said they were. He also implied that the only thing really new about the Soviet brigade was that U.S. intelligence now PERCEIVES it as a combat unit: "When attention was then focused on a careful review of past intelligence data," Mr. Carter said, "it was possible for our experts to conclude that this unit had existed for several years, probably since the mid-1970s and possibly even longer." In short, the "status quo" in Cuba that the president — and we — called unacceptable a month ago seems now to have been unwittingly accepted by Americans for many years.

This finding raises obvious questions about the quality of U.S. intelligence, which the president evaded. Something went wrong, if not in recent months then in the years when "it was believed" that the two or three thousand troops in question were not combat but training forces. Mr. Carter did not reveal what aspect of the force made him dispute the Soviet contention that its only role is training.

* * *

But if any serious concern about the troops remained, the president could hardly be content with his resolute list of trivial countermeasures. More surveillance, more maneuvers, previously scheduled increases in aid to Caribbean nations and the upgrading of a military headquarters in Key West — these are measures to mollify the senators who climbed even farther out on the president's Cuba limb. Indeed, the most significant move on the political front came not from the White House but from an apparently sympathetic Kremlin. President Leonid Brezhnev is said to have promised never to enlarge the Cuban unit or to give it additional capabilities; Mr. Carter could claim this as a promise of the unit's "future noncombat status."

Prudent as it seems, such retreat by a hard-pressed U.S. president can never be taken for granted. After mistakenly magnifying the problem and jeopardizing SALT, Mr. Carter chose to rectify matters at the risk of exposing more ineptitude in his administration. He put diplomatic interests ahead of his political interest, to his credit and the nation's benefit. This should be the end of a sorry affair. On to SALT.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jamming the BBC's Voice

A visitor from Thailand was recently asked if he took seriously the news reports of the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corp. "It's sometimes the only way we find out what's happening in our own courts and police stations," he replied. A Voice broadcast, he recalled, provided the first information that an international panel of jurists was inquiring into alleged human rights violations in Thailand.

* * *

Repressive governments find shortwave broadcasts an embarrassment. Some delegates at a telecommunications conference now meeting in Geneva argue that their countries should have the right to pull the switch on the Voice and the BBC. What hurts, plainly, is not that those services carry false reports, since they could quickly be discredited. The real indignity is that the reports are too often verifiably true.

It is thus unhappy news that the British government, for budgetary reasons, may pull back on the BBC's global coverage. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher wants all government departments except the armed forces and police to reduce spending by 10 percent. The BBC external service has already suffered four cutbacks since 1970. This latest economy may mean a 25 percent reduction in its broadcasting. It would probably mark the end of vernacular programming for Southeast Asia and black Africa.

* * *

If Mrs. Thatcher does not relent, the result will be a greater burden on the Voice of America. Fortunately, the Voice under successive directors (including Peter Straus, who just resigned the post) has been gaining in volume and authority. As the BBC earned its reputation through factual wartime broadcasts, so the Voice became more believable through its coverage of Watergate. Although it is an agency of the government, the Voice has fought for and substantially won the right to make its own editorial judgments.

Even so, if the BBC silences programs in as many as 20 languages, the democratic signal would be seriously weakened. By opting out, Britain would be jamming its own voice. Mrs. Thatcher should reconsider.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cairo's Snipped Film Festival

It's hard to know EXACTLY why several films depicting Jews were censored at the recent Fourth Cairo International Film Festival. They were, and of course it's bad news. Yet we think it's more interesting that Jewish themes were shown at all. The Nile does not change course readily and Arab politics are well known for relentless boycotts. Yet Egypt is in the middle of a genuine revaluation, and it is happening quickly despite some lurches.

* * *

Maybe the Egyptian Censorship Board didn't listen to the festival's Egyptian sponsors when they said they wanted some honest-to-goodness artistic freedom. Maybe the censors thought it wise to observe the letter of Egyptian law, which has not yet ended the economic and cultural boycott of Israel. Or perhaps they really were, as they said, using scissors to "protect" against the anti-Israeli wrath they fear still boils in Egypt. Whatever the reason, the censors chopped up or held up "The Magician of Lublin," based on the novel about Polish Jewry by Isaac Bashevis Singer; "The Garden of the Finzi-Continis;" and a Yugoslav film showing a Jewish resistance fighter during World War II. A Swiss film was so sliced up that a suit is threatened.

Censorship, of course, is very much a part of Arab societies. Religious censorship, for example, is sweeping: there is extreme reluctance to show Islamic themes for fear of offending conservatives who might see in them idolatry or irreverence. Political censorship is also endemic, and again, not just in Egypt's corner of the Arab world.

* * *

Yet for all of that, we are more impressed that "The Garden of the Finzi-Continis" was shown at all, and that the festival's director could complain loudly at the snipping. Elizabeth Taylor, long shunned by Arabs for her support of Israel, was a guest of honor. Israeli movie directors were also on hand. Cairenes were curious about the films and there were plenty of cheap seats. It is amazing, when one thinks of it, that a nation so long at war with Israel is now letting in reels, even nearly whole reels, of Jewish experience.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 4, 1904

WASHINGTON — Senor Morales, former Secretary of State of Panama, has declared that the Panama revolution was engineered upon the understanding that the United States would negotiate a treaty on terms which would concede a strip of land on the Panama Isthmus to the United States in return for an annual cash payment. Citizens of Panama consider that the present treaty robs them of every right. Senor Morales' accusation that the treaty was negotiated contrary to instructions is not altogether surprising, as it was signed hurriedly while a Panamanian advisory commission was within a few hours' journey from Washington. The Administration has made no reply.

Fifty Years Ago
October 4, 1929

PARIS — The laying of the cornerstone of the new building which The New York Herald is to erect at 21 rue de Berri takes place today, in the presence of M. Francois-Poncet, Under-Secretary of State for Technical Education and Fine Arts. The date of the cornerstone laying will coincide with the 42d anniversary of the founding of The Herald in Paris by James Gordon Bennett. The building is designed to embody the latest American ideas, and will be equipped with every modern device. It will be an H-type building, strictly representative of the high-class American office building to be found in the midtown district of New York.



It's Time to End the Chaos in Uganda

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — At the end of the 19th century the British fought tooth and nail to get hold of Uganda, the point of entry to the headwaters of the Nile. Now nobody wants it.

There are no Cuban soldiers there, no Soviet technicians, and now that Idi Amin is deposed, not even Libyans. The Saudi Arabians are not telling their friends in the U.S. Congress that this is where the line must be drawn. If ever there was the archetypal "not wanted," "no strategic value" nation, Uganda is it.

As far as 99 percent of the world is concerned, Uganda can rot in its Tanzanian juice. The great hurrah that went up when Amin was finally toppled by invading Tanzanian troops in April has subsided into an embarrassed murmur.

3 Donations

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees appealed for $13 million to help resettle the quarter of a million displaced people and refugees. So far, only three donations have been made, by Denmark, Switzerland and the Netherlands, totaling $750,000; yet the agency's appeal last year after the Somali-Ethiopia war for aid for the more strategically important Ogaden and its appeal this year for aid to Indochina have been generously met.

Britain has offered a direct emergency grant of $4 million, a paltry sum that compares unfavorably with what Britain has saved since it cut off its aid to Amin. West Germany, France, the Netherlands and the European Economic Community and OPEC have all announced modest bilateral aid programs, but little of any of these has been spent.

The United States until a couple of weeks ago was constrained by legislation outlawing aid to Uganda. The law has been repealed and an aid appropriation of $6 million has been announced. The Soviet Union has offered a couple of hundred scholarships but no cash.

State of Anarchy

The U.S. and Soviet cases aside, the reason given for the go-slow is the state of anarchy in Uganda. Aid cannot be used in a situation where looting is still rife, where the police force cannot stop the random murders, where ministers do not know what their colleagues or subordinates are up to, where even the president, Godfrey Binaisa, has only a rough idea of what is going on.

The caution, then, makes a certain amount of sense; yet the logic of it leads one into a classic Catch-22 situation. For without aid, there can be no effective, well-trained police force; without emergency relief there can be no coming to grips with the destabilizing refugee crisis, and without a sense that outside countries are prepared to support the post-Amin regime, it is all too easy for internal forces that do not like the Binaisa government to undermine it.

Defense Force

What Uganda needs now more than anything else is an injection of outside confidence.

How could this be done? First and foremost is the need to establish law and order. In the corridors of the Lusaka conference of the Commonwealth heads of government last August, the Tanzanians and the Kenyans touted the idea of a Commonwealth defense force to replace the Tanzanian conquering army.

The Tanzanians frankly acknowledged that their troops are not behaving particularly well in their role of occupiers. The Kenyans, Uganda's other principal neighbors, are convinced that the longer the Tanzanians stay the surer becomes the return to power of Milton Obote, the premier that Amin overthrew. Obote, they have convinced themselves, would join with Tanzania in organizing an anti-Kenya socialist East African front.

Despite the odd confluence of opinion, none of the other Commonwealth countries were interested. The Nigerians, the most likely African candidate, who recently got burned when they sent peacekeeping troops into Chad, said no. The British, who in 1964 sent in troops to help Obote put down an army mutiny, also refused. Leave that kind of business to the French, was one of the comments I heard muttered in the British Foreign Office last week.

It was an opportunity missed. Here was the chance to show the world the value of benign military intervention: going in when invited to avoid political disintegration and, who knows, the likelihood of a local military buildup at a later date.

Rip-Off Merchants

Law and order aside, Uganda needs to come to grips with its omnipresent black market. While basic commodities are scarce, the rip-off merchants work their will. A recent study made by the Commonwealth Secretariat estimated that to buy the essential goods to rebuild the economy and undermine the black market, $900 million was needed during the next six months. With less than $150 million dollars promised, and little of that delivered, the gap between need and practice is about as wide as the Nile is long.

Left to its own devices, the only course for Uganda is downhill. No outside experts, no foreign businessmen, no one but the brave and the balmy will be prepared to go to Uganda and help.

The West, its governments and its media spent eight years denouncing Idi Amin from the safety of the sidelines. Now that he is gone they should make sure the chaos he created goes, too.

©1979, International Herald Tribune.

A Prisoner of Neglect: 'I Pray That I May Die'

The following letter was forwarded to the Los Angeles Times by the author's niece. Neither woman identified herself "because we are fearful." Although the International Herald Tribune ordinarily does not accept anonymous articles for publication, the editors believe that this woman's message is exceptional.

LOS ANGELES — Hello! Is there anyone out there who will listen to me?

How can I convince you that I am a prisoner?

For the past five years, I have not seen a park or the ocean or even just a few feet of grass.

I am an 84-year-old woman, and the only crime which I have committed is that I have an illness which is called chronic. I have severe arthritis and about five years ago I broke my hip. While I was recuperating in the hospital, I realized that I would need extra help at home. But there was no one. My son died 35 years ago, my husband, 25 years ago. I have a few nieces and nephews who come by to visit once in a while, but I couldn't ask them to take me in, and the few friends I still have are just getting by, themselves. So I wound up at a convalescent hospital in the middle of Los Angeles.

All kinds of people are thrown together here. I sit and watch, day after day. As I look around this room, I see the pathetic ones (maybe the lucky ones — who knows?) who have lost their minds, and the poor souls who should be out but nobody comes to get them, and the sick ones who are in pain. We are all locked up together.

I have been keeping in touch with the world through the newspaper, my one great luxury. For the last few years I have been reading about the changes in Medicare regulations. All I can see from these improvements is that nurses spend more time writing. For, after all, how do you regulate caring?

Most of the nurses' aides who work here are from other countries. Even those who can speak English don't have much in common with us. So they hurry to get their work done as quickly as possible. There are a few caring people who work here, but there are so many of us who are needy for that kind of honest attention.

A doctor comes to see me once a month. He spends approximately three to five seconds with me and then a few more minutes writing in the chart or joking with the nurses. (My own doctor doesn't come to convalescent hospitals, so I had to take this one.) I sometimes wonder about how the nurses' aides feel when they work so hard for so little money and then see that the person who spends so little time is the one who is paid the most.

I notice that most of the physicians who come here don't even pay attention to things like whether their patient's fingernails are trimmed or whether their body is foul-smelling. Last week when the doctor came to see me, I hadn't had a bath in 10 days because the nurse's aide took too long on her coffee break. She wrote in the chart that she gave me a shower — anyway, who would check or care? I would be labeled as a complainer or losing my memory, and that would be worse.

It is now 8 o'clock. Time to be in bed. I live through each night — and it is a long night — with memories of my childhood. I lived on an apple farm in Washington.

I remember how I used to bake pies and cakes and cookies for friends and neighbors and their children. In the five years I have been here, I have had no choice — no choice of when I want to eat or what I want to eat. It has been so long since I have tasted fruit like mangos or cherries.

As I write this, I keep wishing I were exaggerating.

These last five years feel like the last 500 of my life.

Last year, one of the volunteers here read us a poem. It was by Robert Browning. I think it was called "Rabbi Ben Ezra." It went something like this: "Grow old along with me, the best of life is yet to be." How can I begin to tell you that growing old in America is for me an unbelievable, lonely nightmare?

I am writing this because many of you may live to be old like me, and by then it will be too late. You, too, will be stuck here and wonder why nothing is being done, and you, too, will wonder if there is any justice in life. Right now, I pray every night that I may die in my sleep and get this nightmare of what someone has called life over with, if it means living in this prison day after day.

Letters

Swampy Swindle

Jeffrey Robinson, reporting on a collector interest in obsolete bond certificates (IHT, Sept. 17), mentioned a Poyaisian land debenture issued by Robert Charles Frederick, king of the "Mosquito Nation." Since the Poyaisian swindle was one of the most spectacular of the 19th century, it merits further comment.

In 1820, Gregor MacGregor obtained an extensive land grant from the king of the Mosquito Indians, a tribe controlling the Caribbean coasts of Honduras and Nicaragua. These Indians had been staunch allies of the English against Spain since 1687, when the governor of Jamaica crowned their first king.

Back in London, MacGregor formed a gold mining company to sell title certificates to portions of the concession which he called the Poyaisian Republic. But gullible English and Scots investors found upon arriving in Honduras in 1921 not the civilized, gold-rich, tropical paradise promised in MacGregor's prospectus, but primitive huts, swamps and, for many, death by disease. Undaunted, MacGregor moved his activities to the Continent, where in 1823 he launched the first of two oversubscribed Poyaisian bond issues. Both went quickly into default.

MacGregor was not only persuasive, but also persistent. In the 1850s, thirty years after his first Mosquito venture, he was still offering Poyaisian land certificates to the unwary from an office in Pancras Lane in the City of London. The site is now covered by an immense modern bank building, which is perhaps appropriate.

FRANK G. DAWSON.
London.

High Air Fares

Everyone has heard about comparing apples to oranges. The article that reported two members of the European Parliament comparing European air fares to U.S. air fares (IHT, Sept. 27) is a good example. I would bet that if Lord Bethell and his colleague, Cecil Moorhouse, drove their Rolls-Royces, or even their Minis, from Paris to Copenhagen round-trip it would cost more than if they drove the same distance in the United States. Perhaps they do not buy petrol or have any idea about comparable costs. I would ask them why it costs the equivalent of $20 for a bottle of Scotch in Europe when the same brand costs under $10 in the United States.

F. DEAKIN.
Geneva.

Brezhnev Theory

The Soviet combat troops are in Cuba, among other things to sustain, maintain and stabilize Castro's Communist government. As history teaches us, tyrants always have preferred foreign troops to rely on. That is also why Angola's and Ethiopia's Communist governments rely on Cuban troops as a stabilizing factor.

Furthermore, the Russian troops in Cuba are to make good the limited sovereignty theory of Mr. Brezhnev, of which Mr. Castro is a warm supporter. The Monroe Doctrine is dead, but the Brezhnev theory is alive.

J.A. ECHEVERRIA.
Bilbao, Spain.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Wallenberg: Search For Him Goes On

By Thomas Hammarberg

STOCKHOLM — Thirty-five years ago the Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg, disappeared in Budapest. He had been sent there to serve as first secretary of the Swedish legation. He had, however, a special mission: to rescue Jews from the Nazi death camps. With his assistance tens of thousands were saved from gas chambers.

When the Soviet troops reached Budapest in January, 1945, Wallenberg saw them as liberators and sought contact. That is when he disappeared. Twelve years later the Soviet authorities admitted that he had been captured and taken to Moscow. They also conceded that he had been put in prison, but gave no reason for this. They probably suspected him of espionage because the rescue operation had had U.S. support, but no charges were made.

Since the kidnapping, this case has soured Swedish-Soviet relations. At one time, Premier Nikita Khrushchev became so irritated that he threatened to cut short an official visit to Sweden when the host asked about Wallenberg.

For years the Soviet authorities insisted that they had no knowledge of the Swede and that he probably had been killed by the Gestapo. In 1957, however, they backtracked. Andrei Gromyko, then deputy foreign minister, said that Wallenberg had died of a heart attack in the Lubyanka prison in July, 1947.

The second Soviet version was not convincing. Even before it was presented, returning Italian and German prisoners of war reported having seen Wallenberg in the Siberian gulag in the 1950s. There were other eyewitness reports claiming that he was in Irkutsk 1953-1955 and had then been transferred to Vladimir prison where he was interned at least until the late 1960s. The last piece of information is that a Swede, who had spent 35 years in prison, had been seen in Butyrki prison hospital as recently as 1975.

This last account was given by a Jewish former prisoner, Jan Kaplan, to a relative in Israel. This renewed interest in the Wallenberg case; Jan Kaplan has been arrested — at the age of 75 — and is therefore not available for questioning.

Earlier this year the Stockholm government raised the matter again with Moscow, reiterated some of the reports received since July, 1947, and requested "a prompt investigation." The short Soviet response said that the "assertions that Raoul Wallenberg was in the Soviet Union as recently as 1975 are not true to the facts".

Next step: Swedish Premier Olaf Ullsten asked Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin to allow a Swedish representative to interview Jan Kaplan. The recent reply was that there was no need for further inquiry.

At the same time a Wallenberg committee was formed in Sweden to push for further action. Parliamentarians in Britain and some U.S. senators, including Frank Church, Foreign Relations Committee chairman, have been enrolled — and have already taken some action. More significant still, the State Department embraced the case and asked the Soviet Embassy in Washington for more information.

The Swedish government is now obviously relieved that the issue has been internationalized. Earlier administrations had, in fact, prevented U.S. initiatives. That stand and the fact that Stockholm authorities never proposed an exchange with a Soviet spy case in the West are now criticized in Sweden.

A family tragedy has contributed to this recent revival of the Raoul Wallenberg affair. Some years ago his mother appealed to the Soviet minister of justice: "I am now 83 years old and my husband, the stepfather of Raoul, is 89. For us two it should be a great happiness if we before our death, could embrace our beloved son. Give us that happiness." They got no answer and both of them died earlier this year.

There is a political principle involved here. Sweden has given active support to the "mad mothers" in Argentina and Chile in their efforts to obtain information concerning husbands, sons and daughters who have disappeared. Even if these people are dead, the relatives have the *right* to know what happened, the *right* to the truth.

To insist on the facts concerning Wallenberg even after three decades is therefore a question of political honesty, it is a must in Swedish politics. All the more so because the Russians have never explained their contradictory versions nor produced any proof for their claim that Wallenberg died in 1947. The arrest of the last important witness in the case only increases the Swedish feeling of being insulted by its neighboring superpower.

If alive, Raoul Wallenberg would be 67 years old today.

©1979, International Herald Tribune.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Lee W. Huebner

Editor
Mort Rosenblum

Managing Editor
William R. Holden

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112.
178/181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
Tel. 747-12-65. Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Daily, except Sunday
In U.S.A.—Subscription price $235 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
1979 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved
Commission Paritaire No 34 237

back for Callaghan

abor Party Adopts Plan o End Veto of Platform

IGHTON, England, Oct. 3) — An appeal by former e Minister James Callaghan of in to retain the party leader's icit right to veto the Labor orm was rejected today at the al Labor Party conference.

stead, by a majority of almost 00 votes out of 6 million, the ates adopted a proposal that arty's leftist-dominated nation- ecutive committee should have final say in drafting Labor's ion program.

ft-wingers complained that proposals have been excluded the Labor platform in the past use of the power of the party er.

esterday, the delegates ap- ed a proposal — also opposed Mr. Callaghan — for Labor bers of Parliament to submit to mination by local party com- ees before each general election.

But a move to take election of the party leader out of the hands of Labor members of Parliament and to turn it over to the party as a whole was defeated.

Despite the setbacks to Mr. Callaghan, aides said that the 67-year-old former prime minister would not quit now as party leader.

Report Due Next Year

The proposals on which the conference voted would be the greatest procedural reforms in the party since the 1930s. They would also increase the influence of the party's left wing. But Mr. Callaghan has won an agreement for an inquiry to re-examine the issues and to make a report at next year's conference.

The Labor conference is the first since the national general election in May, in which the party suffered its worst defeat in half a century. Left-wing delegates have seized the opportunity to try to push the party into a more leftist stance over Mr. Callaghan's opposition.

In an appeal to the conference yesterday, Mr. Callaghan urged the party to stop its internal feuds and to "go Tory-bashing" — to concentrate on attacking the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Denis Healey, the former chancellor of the exchequer who is considered a potential successor to Mr. Callaghan as party leader, told the delegates today: "We should concentrate on protecting the victims of the most vicious Tory government in the past half-century."

Answering critics of Mr. Callaghan's leadership in the May election, Mr. Healey said that "he was our party's greatest asset."

But Anthony Wedgwood Benn, a left-winger who will seek to become party leader when Mr. Callaghan steps down, said: "The problem is not that our reforms have failed, but that we have not campaigned with sufficient vigor. A tremendous campaign is needed by the Labor Party."

S. Ambassador Chile Recalled, Letelier Case

ANTIAGO, Oct. 3 (WP) — U.S. bassador George Landau pre- d today to return to Washing- for deliberations following the lean Supreme Court's decision ring trial of three officers for the 6 assassination of Orlando elier, opponent of Chile's mili- junta.

he State Department's decision recall Mr. Landau for consulta- ns fell far short of measures that lomats here had expected after failure either to extradite the e men for trial in Washington order them tried before a mili- y court in Chile.

There was no word at the embas- on when Mr. Landau would ve. Twice previously, in June, 78, and in May, 1979, he was re- led briefly in connection with the ie.

n Washington, Sen. Edward nnedy, D-Mass., and Sen. Frank urch, D-Idaho, chairmen of the diciary and Foreign Relations mmittees, called for suspension any remaining military or eco- mic credits to Chile as well as thdrawal of all U.S. military and nessential diplomatic personnel n the absence of a just conclusion this case."

The U.S. response was greeted ith disappointment by opponents Chile's military government. hey had hoped that the United tates would respond with harsher eps to isolate the ruling junta fur- er and punish it economically.

Calcutta Police Kill 4 Striking Workers

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3 (UPI) — Police today fired on rioting dock strikers at Calcutta port, killing four persons, officials said. Six strikers were injured and have been hospitalized, they said.

The police said that they fired after failing to disperse a "violent mob" of more than 500 with baton charges and bursts of tear gas. About 6,000 dock workers on strike since Sept. 17 were protesting the use of drafted and volunteer help on the dock.



Associated Press

SETTING AN EXAMPLE — In Bangkok, Premier Kriangsak Chamanan of Thailand takes to two wheels to mark the beginning of a government-sponsored Bicycle Week. Citizens were urged to turn to bicycles to conserve fuel.

Salvadoran Leftists Seize Church, Seek Release of 4 Allegedly Held

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Oct. 3 (UPI) — Anti-government leftists seized the capital's main cathedral and have vowed to stay there until they win the release of four labor leaders who, the government claims, are dead.

A spokesman for the official radio station of the Salvadoran Catholic Church said an undetermined number of leftists occupied the Metropolitan Cathedral yesterday and demanded the release of four members of the Country Workers' Federation.

The spokesman, Jose Antonio Cruz, said the leftists were members of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc.

Mr. Cruz said a bloc communique identified the four as Federation Secretary General Apolinario Serrano, Secretary of Conflicts Jose Lopez, former Treasurer Felix Garcia and Secretary of Relations Patricia Puerta de Gracia, wife of Mr. Garcia.

According to the communique, the four were arrested by government forces last Saturday in the town of Opico, about 14 miles west of the capital.

But in Opico yesterday, a government official said he had identified the bodies of the four and said that they were killed Saturday during a guerrilla attack on the Caballeria military outpost in Opico.

The bloc members who took over the cathedral were either unaware of the report from Opico authorities or unwilling to accept it.

Earlier yesterday, a national guard spokesman said five persons were killed in shootings Monday.

Meanwhile, another group of armed bloc members and union members in the capital continued to occupy a bread factory.

Witnesses said the leftists and workers at the Lido Bread Factory were holding about 200 employees hostage and demanding pay raises, longer vacations, re-employment of fired workers and improved fringe benefits.

News Analysis

Brezhnev Message Shaped Carter's Report on Cuba

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP) — Last Thursday evening, just after Secretary of State Cyrus Vance ended a contentious meeting in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, a message from Moscow began clattering across the Pentagon terminal of the U.S.-Soviet hot line.

That message, from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to President Carter, forecast the final results of three weeks of negotiations about Soviet troops in Cuba. It also went a long way toward determining the mixed report that President Carter delivered on Monday night.

The exchange started a week ago Tuesday with a message from Mr. Carter to Mr. Brezhnev, via the satellite-and-teleprinter hot line, stressing that U.S. objection to the Soviet "combat brigade" was a very serious matter that could adversely affect overall relations and that would be important in the Senate consideration of of the strategic arms limitation treaty.

Clear Message

Mr. Brezhnev's reply made it clear that the Russians would be of little help in resolving what they believed to be essentially an American political problem.

According to official sources familiar with the exchange, the Brezhnev message contained the essence of the Soviet qualifications and assurances that Mr. Carter made public Monday night. It fell far short of what Mr. Carter needed to settle the issue by diplomatic means.

In essence, the Soviet Union agreed not to do in the future what the United States claims it has done — to create a threatening combat presence on the Caribbean island. Although this was not spelled out in public, the Russians are reported to have agreed that they will not supply airlift or sealift capability to Soviet forces in Cuba. They apparently agreed not to contradict a U.S. unilateral "understanding" that the Soviet force will not be enlarged or given additional capabilities.

All this is the language of diplomacy rather than the language of politics. Mr. Carter faced a serious political problem, partly of his administration's own making. A solution with symbolic gestures was made necessary by the Soviet refusal to take real action to defuse the issue.

The alternative would have been redoubled U.S. public and private pressure on the Russians to change their position. Under the circumstances, this would have courted, and probably ensured, an escalating U.S.-Soviet confrontation with uncertain prospects and grave danger.

Another president might have chosen this route. Mr. Carter, whose dedication to nonintervention and nonconfrontation is fundamental, chose a course that is safer internationally but more perilous in domestic politics.

The unenthusiastic reaction of the Senate does not bode well for the fate of SALT-2. On the other hand, a growing confrontation with the Soviet Union would have doomed the treaty, unless the United States were the clear winner, and perhaps would have regardless.

Abroad, the mild first reaction from Moscow may be a holding posture while a definitive attitude takes form in the Kremlin.

It is too soon to say whether the Russians take Mr. Carter's countermeasures as serious actions they, in turn, must counter. Their considered reaction may be more apparent in their actions than in words, and will take longer to develop.

Quiet Shift Is Hoped

Mr. Carter has given up hope that in the immediate future there will be observable changes in the activity or equipment of the Soviet unit in Cuba. But he retains the hope that such changes may take place quietly.

Administration officials went out of their way yesterday to reduce Soviet apprehensions about Defense Secretary Harold Brown's forthcoming trip to China. The leaked news on Monday of the trip seemed to cast it as one of Mr. Carter's answers to the Soviet brigade in Cuba.

According to the officials, the Brown trip was conceived in the spring, approved by Mr. Carter in July and discussed by Vice President Walter Mondale with the Chinese on his Peking visit in late August. Some accounts suggest the announcement of Mr. Brown's trip was rejected as an anti-Soviet policy option in the Cuba troops maneuvering. Others say it was never considered in this context.

Guinean to E. Germany

BERLIN, Oct. 3 (Reuters) — Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure will travel to East Berlin this weekend to join President Leonid Brezhnev and other Communist leaders at East Germany's 30th anniversary celebrations, the Communist Party daily Neues Deutschland said today.

Sees SALT Impasse Broken

White House Encouraged By Initial Soviet Reaction

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (NYT) — President Carter, encouraged by what he regards as a mild initial reaction from Moscow to his speech on Monday, says he thinks that over time the Soviet Union might change the combat nature of its brigade in Cuba.

In spite of the mixed reaction on Capitol Hill to his handling of the affair, Mr. Carter was telling visitors at the White House yesterday that he believes that he has broken the logjam on the proposed strategic arms limitation agreement with his own measures and with what he interprets as top-level Soviet assurances not to enlarge the brigade or to add to its capabilities.

Although the president would like to see some actual change in the functioning of the brigade in the coming weeks, he takes the position that what he once described as the "unacceptable" status quo has been "adequately" altered for the Senate to consider the arms treaty.

Treaty Was Paramount

In rather dramatic language, he now tells visitors that rejection of the arms treaty would shake the Atlantic alliance to its foundations. Both his comments and the accounts of other officials make clear that preserving the prospects for the arms treaty was paramount in the president's ultimate decisions on how to deal with the Soviet brigade.

On Capitol Hill, some senators charge that Mr. Carter simply chose to accept the status quo in Cuba, without any change in the Soviet Union's combat brigade. Privately, high administration officials concede that the changes mentioned by Mr. Carter refer to U.S. countermeasures rather than any Soviet actions to alter the operation of the brigade.

Moreover, the president acknowledges that he misstated when he told the United States on Monday night that the Soviet unit "has been" a combat brigade. What he meant to say was that it still is one.

From the president's perspective, excessive domestic political exploitation of the issue pushed him into a difficult situation where he felt he had to choose between a major confrontation with the Soviet Union and a course of action that would heal the rift that had opened with Moscow.

Domestic Pressure

By his account, both his own advisers and advisers from previous administrations, counseled him that the Soviet troops in Cuba posed no threat to the United States, that the pursuit of peace with Moscow was an overriding concern, and that the ratification of the arms treaty with Moscow was paramount.

For that reason, the president thought that it would be ill-advised to engage in major actions such as a blockade of Cuba, massive maneuvers in the Caribbean or direct actions against Soviet interests elsewhere in the world. But other officials have acknowledged that he was under domestic political pressure to show forcefulness.

26 Vietnam Refugees Rescued by U.S. Ship

MANILA, Oct. 3 (AP) — A frigate from the U.S. Navy 7th Fleet rescued 26 Vietnamese refugees from a disabled junk in the South China Sea today and was taking them to Subic Naval Base in the Philippines, the Navy said.

A Navy spokesman said that the 30-foot junk was sighted last night by a merchant ship 100 miles southeast of the Subic base. Its crew alerted authorities at Subic, who dispatched the frigate, the spokesman said.

Indian Elections Set for January

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3 (UPI) — Elections for Parliament will be held in the first week of January, India's chief election official said today. The elections had been ordered by President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy when he dissolved the fractious lower house of Parliament on Aug. 22.

Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is regarded as the front-running candidate for prime minister. Mrs. Gandhi, who is believed to have regained much of the popularity she lost during the emergency rule that resulted in her ouster in 1977, engineered the timing of the elections to her advantage.

Her Indira-Congress Party, commanding 71 swing votes in Parliament, supported the defection from the Janata Party that forced Morarji Desai to resign as prime minister. Mrs. Gandhi then withdrew her support from the leader of the Janata defection, Charan Singh, forcing him to resign as prime minister on Aug. 20. He has remained in office in a caretaker capacity pending the elections.

You get America's warmest welcome when you fly to Florida on National.

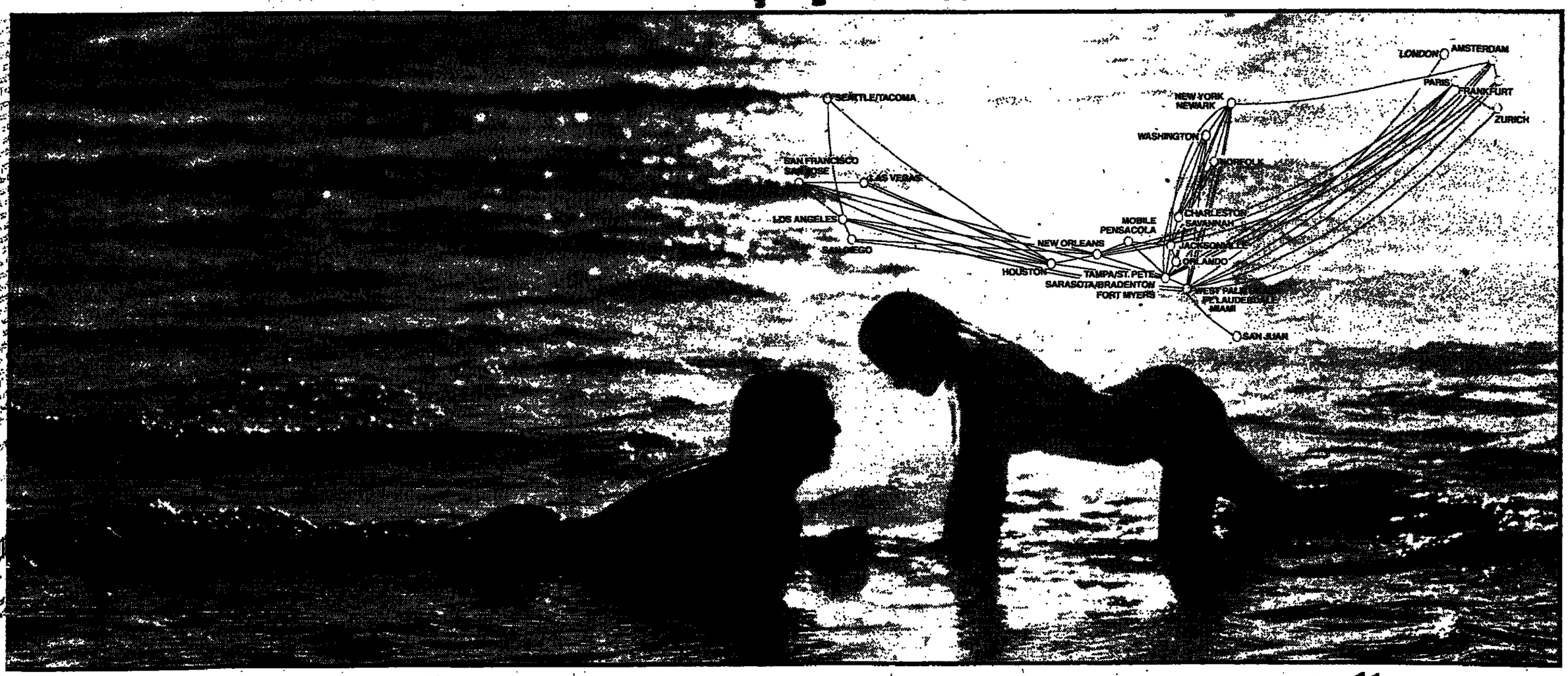
You'll feel the warmth from the time you make your reservation to after your arrival. Maybe it's because our service is currently fashioned by traditional Southern Hospitality.

It could be because we have so much to offer you: Over 40 flights a week between the U.S. and five of Europe's major cities. Our exclusive unlimited mileage airfares from Florida to all the cities we fly to in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. (As low as $99 for seven days with a trans-Atlantic ticket on National.)



We have all kinds of tours for all kinds of budgets, too. And we are the number one airline across America's Sunbelt between Florida and California. Or maybe we treat you as well as we do aboard our wide-cabin intercontinental jets simply because we're going home. To Florida.
It's not called the Sunshine State for nothing, you know.

Its beaches seem endless.
Its sea is Gulf Stream warm.
Its sun just shines and shines and shines.
We know. We live there.
And we love it.
You can tell because our smiles show up so well against our Florida tans.



For a warm welcome aboard any of our flights, call your Travel Agent or National Airlines today.

Fly National Airlines
America's warmest welcome.

Theater in London

Hello Carol: Channing Mines 'Dolly'

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Oct. 3 (IHT) — Carol Channing is back where she belongs. Fifteen years and two thousand performances after she first created Dolly Gallagher Levi on Broadway, she is at last playing the role for London at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

That theater has of course already seen "Hello Dolly" and Channing, though never, until now, together. When the show first appeared in London the role was played, and lost, by Mary Martin while a year or two later Miss Channing brought to London her one-woman, ten-man revue as a tantalizing glimpse of the Dolly we'd never seen.

Now, at the end of a two-year coast-to-coast U.S. tour she comes to the West End at a moment when it has been decided that old musicals are vintage gold. Alongside "Dolly" in the West End we have "Oliver" and "The King and I" and are soon to get "My Fair Lady." There are also rumors of "Oklahoma" and "Calamity Jane" starting before Christmas — the theory being that at ticket prices of around £8 for a front stall the customers wish to be able to sing the songs not just on their way out of the theaters but on their way in to them as well.

As for "Hello Dolly," it needs to be seen by anybody who wishes to understand the true nature of stardom.

Miss Channing may not be the world's greatest dancer, or singer, or actress — she may not even be the world's greatest comedienne. But like all great Broadway stars, and there have been maybe no more than half a dozen in my 40-year lifetime, she is greater than the sum of all those parts.

Like Ray Bolger in "Where's Charley," Ethel Merman in "Gypsy," and Zero Mostel in "Fiddler on the Roof," she has found here her one perfect role, better for her even than Lorelei in "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," and I see no reason why she should ever cease to play it.

True, the vehicle is a little more ramshackle now than when she first drove it down the Great White Way and one suddenly has the time to wonder why in any case an impecunious matchmaking widow should be welcomed so ecstatically back to a restaurant which the plot gives no indication of her ever having visited before.

But logic is not what "Hello Dolly" is all about; in one form or another the show has been around for nearly 200 years, surfacing as a Victorian comedy and a Viennese costume drama.

When it first appeared in the United States in 1938 it was called "The Merchant of Yonkers" and survived a mere 38 performances in Thornton Wilder's original adaptation. When that failed to take off, or rather when it was taken off, he put it back through the typewriter from which it was to emerge 20 years later as a Broadway hit called "The Matchmaker."

Ten years later they added songs and Miss Channing, and the rest is history. "Hello Dolly" has been done everywhere except under water.

Criticism that it is a one-song show is grossly unfair to Jerry Herman's score (one which includes, above and beyond the title song, such other classics as "Put on Your Sunday Clothes" and "It takes a Woman" and "Before the Parade Passes By") and criticism that it is a one-woman show pays scant justice to Eddie Bracken's richly comic Vandergelder or to the comic delights of Mandy More, a Bette Midler-type vaudevillian who gets many of the evening's best laughs as Minnie Fay.

Many of the rest of the company at Drury Lane think they are in a pantomime, and in a way of course so they are.

Larger Than Life

But any objections to the way the show has both broadened and coarsened in its lifetime are swept aside by the sheer dazzle of Miss Channing. Whether announcing that she stands for motherhood, America and a hot lunch for orphans, or belting out the news that she is rejoining the human race, her procession through the show resembles nothing so much as a coronation.

Barbra Streisand on film and Mary Martin in London effectively killed "Dolly" because they failed to understand that she has to be larger than life and twice as starry; Miss Channing does a stunning job of mouth to mouth resuscitation at the end of which she has you on your feet, cheering not only a show brought back to life but a reminder of what old Broadway was all about.

Her performance and the show that houses it are now both, in Lucia Victor's restaging of Gower Champion's original production, broader than the Atlantic they have crossed; yet the result is one of the most joyous celebrations Drury Lane has ever presented.

It's the kind of show they built that theater to house, and I suspect it will be there for many months to come.



Carol Channing in "Hello Dolly."

Ballet

Dance in the Round Poses Special Problems

by Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Oct. 3 (IHT) — Dance in the round has special problems. Robert Cohan and his London Contemporary Dance Theater deliberately set themselves a challenge in devising a program of three new works, which opened this week at London's Round House Theater.

Recently refurbished, the theater has an auditorium with a circular, central stage surrounded by seating. It is reached by half a dozen passageways between the seats, and musicians are in a gallery suspended over one of them.

As Cohan has said, the fundamental fact is that, however much the dancers turn and twist, three-quarters of the audience will see only a side-to-rear view: "It has meant extending the dancers' sensations of space and reconsidering our concepts of movement."

He and his associate choreographers, Siobhan Davies and Robert North, who each contributed one new work, have found different solutions, enhanced by their collaboration with the musical scores which will be performed live.

Cohan's "Ronda" is the most extensive — a 45-minute suite of dances using the full company. A solo, duet, trio and two quartets (one male, one female) are enclosed and separated by dancers circling the perimeter of the stage. The solo for Patrick Harding-Irmer is exceptionally fine, but each of the set pieces meets its challenge with strong character and an awareness by the dancers of the space around.

Added Character

Barney Wan, who was born in Hong Kong, has designed loose-knit trousers for the men and mini-skirted slips of the same material over thick-textured tights for the women. New York composer John Herbert McDowell has written the score for instrumental octet using the contrasts of timbre to give added character to each of the dances.

There is a quality of tension, of spatial tautness, in Cohan's choreography which compels attention almost throughout, and a similar quality comes across in Robert North's "Five Circular Studies" — a shorter duet for himself and Sallie Estep, with music of almost romantic sweetness by Christopher Benstead for piano trio.

Easy Flow

With just the two dancers North covers the whole stage in an easy flow of movement, broken by alternating solos and duet passages.

Siobhan Davies favors a looser choreographic structure and style for "Ley Line," in which she and nine other dancers weave a pattern of sequences with a developing density of movement, but which finally resolve into a mirror image of the beginning.

The music for piano by Vincent Brown, played by the composer and based on repetitions of simple melodic tags, adds a haunting effect to the dancing, and although this work is perhaps too long for its content, the program as a whole is a virtuoso display of dancing for its own sake.

On the Arts Agenda

PARIS — The Sunday Morning Concerts at the Theatre d'Orsay will resume at 11 a.m. Oct. 7 with works by Mozart and Brahms performed by Alain Meglia, Michel Portal, Emanuel Krizine, Gerard Caussé, Frederick Lodeon and Michel Dalberto.

The Paris Stage

'Manhattan Satin': Contagious Fun

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. (IHT) — The "Cotton Club" has come to Paris and is installed in lavish, subterranean quarters at 6 Rue Caumartin. It is a welcome addition to the Parisian after-dark scene now dominated by discos. A "live" show in the cabarets is a rarity and here is one that is exuberantly alive, bounding with contagious fun.

It has overtones of New Orleans Mardi Gras festivities, but it bears the title, **"Manhattan Satin,"** a tribute to its ancestor, the "Cotton Club" of quondam Harlem, once the showcase of the best black talent in the world.

The "Cotton" of Lenox Avenue was in its day *the* place and its artists, one by one, were lured away. Fats Waller's "Hot Chocolates" became a Broadway hit, Duke Ellington was to be heard at the "Paradise" and Nina Mae McKinney, late of the "Cotton" floor show, was promoted to MGM movie star in "Hallelujah."

When the "Cotton," stripped of its treasures, moved downtown, it found the competition too stiff and the curtain fell on an important breakthrough in U.S. theatrical history.

There are a few echoes of this past in "Manhattan Satin." Homage is paid to Josephine Baker dancing in a banana skirt and a reprise of "J'ai deux amours." Leon Morenzie sings "Ol' Man River" and Jack Hammer, after mimicking the deliveries of Nat King Cole, Cab Calloway and Sammy Davis, brings back another Jerome Kern favorite, "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes." A Civil War skirmish is also reacted.

But Victor Upshaw has directed and choreographed the revue to the ultimate in modernity. Michele Freeman, the star, belts out her numbers with sufficient volume to make the Palace tremble and brings down the house.

"Roots," with its ethnic investigations, has inspired a back-in-the-jungle scene. And a comic passage shows reefer-smoking boys too lost in their dreams for feminine company and in another sketch women's liberation takes over when a wandering husband comes home.

Jimmy Gibbez's costuming provides the swirl of silks and satins. the Upshaw Four are agile dancers. the towering Claudia Polley is statuesquely ornamental and when a ravishing beauty emerges from a seashell the applause is overwhelming.

Dinner is 8:30 and curtain-time is 10:30.

* * *

Vivian Reed's engagement at the Espace Pierre Cardin, 1 Avenue Gabriel, was inaugurated with an unusual gala premiere. First-nighters were invited to come stripped to the waist. But probably due to the sudden cold snap or perhaps to a want of physical training, none complied. The exception was a gaily-clad gentleman in the first row who was suspected of being a plant. Trendy evening wear, however, was much in evidence and sequin-sprinkled faces, male and female, were everywhere and a Halloween atmosphere reigned with the paparazzi aflash.

A lesser light than Vivian Reed might have been an anticlimax after such a prologue, but she is a versatile artist who made the evening her own. Seen here last season in "Bubbling Brown Sugar," she was at once a singer, dancer and comedienne. After voice study at the Juilliard School in New York, she turned to dance, becoming a pupil of George Fasion and subsequently acted in the Broadway play "Don't Bother Me, I Can't Cope."

At the Espace Cardin she brilliantly displays her talents. Her singing ranges from the Barbra Streisand "Evergreen," to "Sophisticated Lady," "God Bless the Child" and a rendition of "Sweet Georgia Brown." With Rick Odums and Avon Testamark as her companions she performs "Shadow Dancing" and, with her conga drummer, she descends into the salle for a tour. She is billed as "La Bombe Noire," an accurate description.

* * *

There has been a scarcity of after-theater clubs where one may dine. Several new ones have opened up. Le Boeuf sur le Toit at 34 Rue du Colisee has just reopened. Founded by Jean Cocteau in the 1920s, it was long the haunt of artists, musicians and theater folk. Erik Satie, Georges Auric and Francis Poulenc wrote a score for a Cocteau farce of that name and it was decided that they should have an established meeting place.

The former supper-club has been enlarged and redecorated and will soon open a disco section. Bob Vatel, a pianist of exceptional verve, is back and will alternate with a young American, Jim Newton. Meals are served either at a comfortable bar or at tables until 2 a.m.

At the Balalaika, 39 Rue Ameflot, a feast of zakouskis and blinis is on hand to the music and song of Marc de Loutchek's Russian ensemble.

A Slavic ambiance and dishes await one at Le Relais de Varsovie of Ania, a restaurant in a 14th-century cave at 15 Rue Francois Miron. The cuisine is Polish with Mika and Misha, strolling minstrels, providing Polish and Russian folk songs, while an orchestra in the nethermost room provides dance music.



"Manhattan Satin" enlivens Paris after-dark scene.

Jewelry

The Designing Life of Kai Yin Lo

By Naomi Barry

HONG KONG (IHT) — For centuries, China produced goods for export based on designs brought to it. The celebrated 18th and 19th-century porcelains ordered by Western Europe were a prime example.

Present-day China has concentrated on selling its own traditional wares. However, now for the first time the authorities have consented to make jewelry to outside specifications.

Pioneer of the breakthrough is Kai Yin Lo, whose jewelry for connoisseurs has been an East-West success. After long and delicate negotiations with Peking, Ms. Lo's high-style bracelets, pendants and accessories are to be made by Chinese on the mainland for a lower-priced line to be added to Ms. Lo's existing wares.

Meanwhile Ms. Lo's high-priced baubles will be introduced to Germany Oct. 17 at a show at Munich's Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten, to be repeated in Duesseldorf Oct. 23-24 at the Breidenbacher Hof.

Abacus Mind

The petite Ms. Lo has a dove voice, schoolgirl giggle and silken manners that gently veil an abacus mind. The appearance is serene although, if need be, she can be aggressive. By her old-fashioned code, a woman who does not mask anxiety is stupid enough to deserve business disaster.

Ms. Lo designs, manufactures and exports three lines of jewelry. The designs are based on Eastern symbols that the West can easily understand. So well have Westerners understood, that in six years Kai-Yin & Co. Ltd. has built a five continent private and professional customer list which includes Dior, Cartier, Harrod's, Boucheron, Grieder, Neiman-Marcus, Saks Fifth Ave., Gump's, Bloomingdale's and I. Magnin.

From Hong Kong, she flies around the world twice a year, lugging a heavy bag of samples. However, wherever she alights — San Francisco, Houston, London, Venice, Monte Carlo, Bangkok, Manila — a fresh and exquisitely dressed Ms. Lo is on everybody's party list. The social life adds up to splendid business, for guests buy the jewelry right off Ms. Lo's best mannequin, herself.

The surface is top-flight Western. Mainstay of the Lo wardrobe is Geoffrey Beene (for whom she designs accessories), easily packed clothes by Sonia Rykiel and Valentino, mink coat, mink jacket, and an occasional sortie into jeans and T-shirt.

Too Good

Scoffers who accuse Ms. Lo of being too good to be true forget she is inherently Chinese with all it implies . . . pragmatic, self-disciplined, determined, capable of sustaining a schedule of grueling hours.

"Never ever complain of being tired. It's boring," counseled her mother. Her mother had another iron-clad rule: A woman who does less than everything is self-indulgent.

Accordingly, Ms. Lo trained herself to give the smiling impression of time unlimited and learned to snatch catnaps sitting bolt upright that only acquaintances who know her well can detect these snoozes. Normally she awakens at 6:45 a.m., no matter when she goes to bed, followed by a half hour of rigorous Chinese calisthenics. Three times a week she allows herself the luxury of Japanese massage.

Now in her late 30s, Ms. Lo wistfully admits needing an occasional pause to bounce back from jet lag. Nonetheless, the final telex before heading back to Hong Kong is the guest list for the first night, "Welcome Home Kai-Yin," dinner party at her jewel-box apartment overlooking Hong Kong's fashionable Repulse Bay.

Wadded Comfort

Born in Hong Kong, Ms. Lo was brought up in wadded comfort in the British Crown Colony. All she had to do was "make good." As a teen-ager she was sent to a convent school in England, which she hated so much she decided to graduate in 10 months instead of three years. She lost 20 pounds in the process and was so thin that she was able to wear her Chinese padded jacket under her school uniform.

Thanks to the grind she was able to escape into the pleasant life of Girton College, Cambridge. Here she began to develop important relations, another tenet in the Chinese rule book of How to Succeed in Life by Really Trying. Most of her titled English friends date to this period, as does a Saudi Arabian chum, now high in his country's foreign ministry, who is urging her to open a branch in Riyadh. At the moment, however, an outlet in Houston has priority.

With the same concentration that earned her an honors degree in history, she pores over auction catalogs. Having developed an expertise in world market values of Oriental antiques, she recently took on the tricky side line of acquiring and selling important pieces at the Hong Kong International Antiques Fair.

As early as 1966 Ms. Lo was demonstrating her business savvy. After a family reverse of fortune, she took a public relations job with the Mandarin Hotel, brought it to the attention of a friend at Fortune magazine, which was preparing a feature on the top hotels of the world. The Mandarin was catapulted into big time and Ms. Lo through her work hobnobbed with the Nabobs of the world who adopted as a friend the knowledgeable little Chinese woman who organized their dinners, arranged their shopping at Hong Kong's best hidden addresses and spoke fluent English and French.

Her family is closely riveted. Her brother Robert is a banker and her business adviser. Brother Tony, an accountant, is her partner in a small company importing Alsatian wines into Hong Kong.

She appears to thrive on the pressure. As a young president from the Far East, she was invited to give a talk at the last meeting in Acapulco of "The Young Presidents Club." "They didn't seem to care what I said," she cooed. "I was to speak for an hour but they kept me for five so they all could buy jewelry."

And trying to explain how she does it all she said she sometimes feels and acts "like one of those Hindu goddess figures with at least 24 arms."



Designer Lo.

Viking Show Is Set for London And New York

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP) — The British Museum and New York's Metropolitan Museum are to stage the "most comprehensive and spectacular exhibition ever mounted on the Vikings," a British Museum spokeswoman said yesterday.

The display opens at the British Museum next Feb. 14 For a five-month run, then will be transferred to New York.

More than 500 exhibits will be shown, drawn from 43 museums and other institutions, mainly in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, as well as West Germany and Ireland.

The British Museum said: "The initiative for this was taken by the Metropolitan Museum, which had wanted to mount a Viking exhibition for some time. Our director, Dr. David Wilson, was very keen because Viking studies are his field."

Wilson has excavated Viking archaeological sites and written books on the history and art of the Scandinavian sea-warriors.

For 300 years from the 9th century A.D., the Vikings raided the coasts of Europe in their oar-powered longboats. Led by Leif Ericson, son of Eric the Red who colonized Greenland, they are thought to have reached North America.

Sharps and Flats

MUNICH — Rory Gallagher and Top Priority are at the Circus-Krone-Bau Oct. 5 at 8 p.m. A rock festival will be held at the Schwabingerbrau on the 7th at 2 p.m. Dan Cherry and Jana Hainsohn are at the Loft Oct. 8 at 8 and the following night at Amerika-Haus also at 8. Cliff Richard and his show will be at the Circus-Krone-Bau Oct. 9 at 8 p.m.

ON TOUR — Supertramp, starting on their swing through Europe, are in Munich Oct. 4-5 at the Olympiahalle; Dortmund the 7th and 8th at the Westfalenhalle, and Vienna the 10th at the Stadthalle.

DORTMUND — Lou Blackburn's jazz group Mambassa is at the Jazz on Oct. 4.

LONDON — The Ramones are at the Rainbow Oct. 5; Orleans is there on the 7th. The Three Degrees are at the Royal Albert Hall Oct. 8; Chic at the Odeon Hammersmith Oct. 8-9; Dave at the Rainbow Oct. 9 and Elvin Brooks at the Dominion, also on the 9th. Betty Carter is appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's through Oct. 13 (closed Sundays).

HELSINKI — The Delta Rhythm Boys are at the Kolmistajaterrppa through Oct. 6 and then in Turku at the Marina Palace Hotel Oct. 8-20 (closed Sundays).

PARIS — John Lee Hooker is at the Olympia Oct. 4 at 9 p.m. the group Boston at the Pavillion de Paris Oct. 8 at 8 p.m.; Golden Rock at 8 p.m. and Oriental Wind at [illegible] are at the Campagne Premiere through Oct. 10; Vivian Reed closes at the Espace Cardin on the 6th; Sugar Blue every night at the Chapelle des Lombards and Dorothy Donegan every night at the Hotel Meridien.

The week's top single record in Great Britain: "Cars" by Gary Numan and in the United States it's "Sad Eyes" by Robert John.

— FRANK VAN RIA

N. Peal
Cashmere



Knitted 100% Cashmere
Classic Gaucho Shawl

Available in red, old gold, orange, magenta, turquoise, loden green, claret, camel, black

Retail price £119
Postage £5

Credit cards or personal cheque acceptable

To order write—
N. Peal
37 Burlington Arcade
London W1.
Tel 01-493 5378

We undertake to maintain price until December 31st

THE LONDON COLLECTIONS
SPRING/SUMMER'80



OCTOBER 18, 19, 20, 21

OPENING HOURS
9 A.M. TO 8 P.M.
SUNDAY: 9.30 A.M. TO 5.30 P.M.

HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL
1 HAMILTON PLACE,
LONDON W1

THE ROYAL AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY
4 HAMILTON PLACE,
LONDON W1

THE PARK LANE HOTEL
111 PICCADILLY, LONDON W1

TWELVE FASHION SHOWS WILL BE ORGANISED BY
NORBERT SCHMITT AND BERNARD TRUX
ON THURSDAY 18TH, FRIDAY 19TH AND SATURDAY 20TH OCTOBER
AT 10 A.M. 12 NOON, 2 P.M. AND 4 P.M. IN THE ART DECO BALLROOM OF THE PARK LANE HOTEL, PICCADILLY

FASHION SHOW TICKETS £1.00
(PLEASE STATE PREFERRED AND ALTERNATIVE TIMES)

ADMISSION TO ALL THREE EXHIBITION CENTRES UPON PURCHASE OF [illegible] MAGAZINE

NO ADMISSION TO FASHION SHOWS WITHOUT PRIOR ENTRANCE TO THE EXHIBITION

FASHION EXHIBITION AND EXHIBITION GALLERY
[illegible]
INDIA STAMP [illegible]
ENVIRONMENTAL [illegible]
FASHION [illegible]
SILVER [illegible]
COVENT GARDEN [illegible]
LONDON [illegible]
MAKE-UP BY [illegible]
HAIR BY SCHWARZKOPF
DIAMONDS BY [illegible]
ILLUSTRATION BY [illegible]

— Tradition
— Choice
— Quality
— Prices
— Welcome

the cashmere house

the great Parisian specialist for 100% pure cashmere

WORLDWIDE FASHION LEADERS IN CASHMERE

Alexandre Savin

2, rue d'Aguesseau, Paris 8e
(corner 60 fg St-Honore) Tel.: 265.42.61

Monday to Saturday
from 9:30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Thursday, October 4, 1979

ITC Finds Soviet Fertilizer Is Injuring U.S. Producers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (Reuters) — Rapidly rising U.S. imports of fertilizer from the Soviet Union are injuring domestic fertilizer companies, the International Trade Commission decided today.

The ITC will decide Friday what recommendations to make to President Carter concerning actions to correct the market disruption. The recommendations will include either duties or quotas — or some combination of the two.

The government agency said it will meet Friday to decide what level of duties it will recommend to President Carter levy on the goods.

The Soviet Union began exporting fertilizer to the United States early last year, after Moscow signed a 20-year exclusive supply contract with Occidental Petroleum Corp. Such exports were $27.7 million, or 975,000 tons, of anhydrous ammonia.

U.S. fertilizer producers alleged that the imported Soviet fertilizers are displacing domestic production. By 1980, imports from the Soviet Union would equal at least 13 percent of U.S. production, they said. The U.S. companies also said they had been forced to take 36 plants out of production since 1978, amounting to a production of 3.6 million tons.

U.S. fertilizer costs rose dramatically after 1974, largely due to a near tripling of natural gas prices, the major cost in producing fertilizer, although prices have fallen slightly since the 1975 peak.

However, Occidental did not have to raise its prices to its customers, the U.S. firms said, since the Soviet producers did not face the rising U.S. gas prices and Occidental had entered into long-term sales contracts with its customers.

The U.S. producers noted that their net profit dropped from $149 million in 1977 to $4-million loss for the first half this year.

U.S. fertilizer imports in the first seven months of 1979 totaled 976,000 tons. The Soviet Union was the largest single source, supplying about one-third.

In Los Angeles, Occidental had no immediate comment on the ITC's decision.

Occidental's agreement with Moscow calls for the company to purchase 350,000 to 600,000 metric tons of ammonia annually between 1979 and 1987. The purchases will continue for another 10 years after 1987 at the rate of 600,000 metric tons a year if necessary to provide the Soviets with a total of $900 million in sales from all ammonia purchases under the agreement.

The $900 million is about equal to the amount the Soviet Union needs to repay funds it borrowed from the U.S. Export-Import Bank and a group of U.S. and foreign commercial banks to finance construction of various fertilizer facilities.

Indonesia Planners Win Reprieve on '79 Economy

JAKARTA, Oct. 3 (AP-DJ) — Windfall earnings from oil-price boosts and higher non-oil commodity prices have spawned an export bonanza for Indonesia which only a year was girding for tough economic going in 1979.

Meanwhile, unexpected resilience in Indonesia's domestic economy has seen the country through the gloom created by last November's 33.6-percent devaluation. Business, although far from booming, is slowly absorbing the shock. In some sectors, companies are cashing in on new-found international competitiveness to boost exports.

The situation has won breathing space for the country's planners to cope with sticky, long-term problems. Among these, 30-percent annual inflation is a key concern. New investment commitments continue to lag; food output is not increasing; this year's rice harvest may fall short of targets; and efforts to create jobs for millions of underemployed have been unsuccessful.

Nonetheless, economists are predicting inflation-adjusted growth of at least 7 percent in the fiscal year ending March 31, slightly below last year's estimated 7.2-percent expansion but above Jakarta's 6.5-percent target.

Although Indonesia wants to reduce reliance on its petroleum sector, oil earnings, together with those from traditional non-oil commodities, are again the driving force behind the improved picture.

High world oil prices will boost Indonesia's fiscal-year trade surplus to $1.5-to-$2 billion in the current year from $651 million the previous year, analysts say, as overall exports rise 25 percent. Imports, depressed by the devaluation, will grow much less. Some analysts predict that the current-account balance, which combines merchandise trade and services, will register its first surplus compared with a $1.1-billion gap the previous year.

Planners estimate that net oil and liquefied natural gas earnings will jump 50 percent in the current fiscal year to about $6.1 billion as the price on Indonesia's benchmark crude has risen 56 percent since January. Exports of non-oil commodities, led by timber, coffee, rubber and tin, are expected to rise 25 to 35 percent to $3.5 billion.

For the first seven months of 1979, for example, non-oil export earnings were up 51 percent from a year earlier at $2.8 billion.

Another favorable trend is a steep rise in manufactured goods exports. Although statistics are incomplete, central bank figures show that "other exports," including manufactured goods, have jumped 145 percent to $230 million in the first seven months.

Manufactured and semiprocessed exports could top $400 million in the current fiscal year, making them a significant export contributor for the first time.

Businessmen say the boost is coming from the country's first sizable exports of such products as textiles, plywood, fertilizer, cement, garments, plastics and steel. Textile exports, for example, rose to more than $30 million in the first half of 1979 from less than $10 million all last year.

Planners expect the strong price trend for non-oil commodities to continue through this year. In addition, Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Subroto expects another oil-price increase in December to help earnings.

Strong exports will mean a balance-of-payments surplus of about $2 billion for the current fiscal year, up from a surplus of $700 million the previous year. Meanwhile, foreign exchange reserves should rise to a record $4.5-to-$5 billion from about $3.5 billion at end-July.

In First Nine Months

Oils NYSE Driving Force

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP-DJ) — Oil stocks took 20 of the 30 top slots in the list of New York Stock Exchange issues with the largest increases in market value in the first nine months, according to Interactive Data Corp., a computer time-sharing concern. Meanwhile, some of the market's most glamorous names slid backwards again.

The 20 oil-related issues with the biggest value jumps accounted for more than $39 billion of the $124-billion, nine-month increase in Big Board valuations, or nearly one-third of the advance.

The biggest declines, registered by International Business Machines, American Telephone & Telegraph, Minnesota Mining, Eastman Kodak and Procter & Gamble, accounted for an $11-billion value loss in the nine months, with half that drop occurring in the latest quarter.

Averages Changes

The heady action of some of the oils combined with strong advances in takeover candidates also generally spurred market activity and helped investors to achieve better gains over the first nine months than might be apparent from the results of the popular averages.

The 30-stock Dow Jones industrial average, for example, was up 9.14 percent in this period, but half the 1,426 NYSE issues tracked by Interactive were up more than 20 percent and 289 of these were up 50 percent or more.

Similarly, although Standard & Poor's 500-stock index was up 13.7 percent in the nine months, the average "raw," or unweighted, gain of all Big Board stocks, without dividends and without adjustment for company size, was 25 percent, according to Interactive.

The percentage change, excluding dividends, for the widely followed market averages, was: Dow Jones industrial average, up 9.14 percent (4.35 percent in the third quarter); NYSE composite, up 16.1 percent (up 6.61 percent); S&P 500, up 13.7 percent (up 6.23 percent); American Exchange index, up 49.6 percent (up 12.2 percent); Nasdaq (over the counter) composite, up 32.8 percent (up 8.58 percent), and value-line composite, up 25.7 percent (up 8.04 percent).

The Amex index, heavily weighted with high-flying Canadian oils, appeared to be overstating the general results for its list in both periods. For the nine months, the average "raw" price gain was 35.9 percent and for the latest quarter it was 8.7 percent.

In total market value, Exxon, Mobil and Standard Oil of Ohio registered the largest nine-month gains, adding $4.4 billion, $3.6 billion and $3.2 billion, respectively. More than half the additions were made in the third quarter. The biggest single loser in market value was IBM, down $4 billion in the nine months.

Another oil, Charter Co., was the biggest NYSE percentage gainer, advancing 739 percent to 43 on Sept. 28 from 5⅛ Dec. 31. Other large year-to-date percentage advances were made by Hecla Mining, 321 percent; Lennar, 295 percent; Horizon, 286 percent, and Talcott National, 266 percent. The biggest third-quarter winners were General Care, 102 percent, and Studebaker Worthington, up 89 percent.

Itel was one of the biggest NYSE losers, dropping 26 percent in the third quarter and 65 percent in the nine months. Fedders, Memorex and Caesars World, with respective drops of 39, 36 and 32 percent, also were major losers in the third quarter.

Top 20

On the Amex, the largest nine-month, market-value gains were Gulf Canada's $2.47-billion rise and Dome Petroleum's $1.11 billion. The biggest loser was Amdahl, which dropped $352 million.

The biggest percentage gainers on the Amex in the nine months were Vesely, 446 percent; Crestmont Oil & Gas, 275 percent, and Great Basins Petroleum, 254 percent. The biggest decliners were E.T. Barwick, nearly 63 percent; Amdahl, 55 percent, and National Paragon and Iroquois Brands, 54 percent each.

In percentage terms, the 20 largest companies on the Big Board fared as follows in the first nine months: IBM off, 9.2 percent; AT&T, off 9.1 percent; Exxon, up 20 percent; General Motors, up 16 percent; General Electric, up 7.7 percent; Mobil, up 49 percent; Standard Oil of Indiana, up 2.7 percent; Schlumberger, up 35 percent; Standard Oil of California, up 23 percent; Eastman Kodak, off 11 percent; Atlantic-Richfield, up 26 percent; Sohio, up 63 percent; Texaco, up 26 percent; Shell Oil, up 51 percent; Phillips Petroleum, up 37 percent; Gulf Oil, up 44 percent; Procter & Gamble, off 13 percent; Sears Roebuck, unchanged; Du Pont, up 0.6 percent and Minnesota Mining, off 18 percent.

Big Board Prices Narrowly Higher

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices today were narrowly higher in active trading amid persistant speculation that a dollar-support move was imminent.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 0.17 to 885.15 but advances led declines 831 to 630 and other averages were higher. Volume eased to 36.65 million shares.

The market firmed early in the day but some weakness developed in late trading as traders grew cautious ahead of tomorrow's report on September wholesale prices. A sharp rise is expected.

The Commerce Department also reported in the afternoon that factory orders rose 2 percent in August following a revised decline of 1.6 percent in July. Factory shipments rose 1 percent in the month after a 1.5-percent rise while order backlog rose 0.1 percent following July's 0.4-percent drop.

One Wall Street analyst said investors were reluctant to give up the sharp gain scored yesterday as long as there was hope that the United States would move to prop the dollar. "The feeling is that something is going to happen," he added.

Active International Business Machines slipped ¾. The company's $500 million in seven-year notes were priced to yield 9.62 percent and its $500 million of 25-year debentures were priced to yield 9.414 percent. Analysts said the yields were good but traders reported presale interest was below expectations.

Volume leader Mountain Fuel Supply rose 1⅞ after it received a favorable ruling from the Utah Supreme Court regarding its exploration subsidiary.

Brown Group climbed 2¾. The company received an offer from James River Corp. to buy its Berlin, N.H., pulp and paper mill along with 600,000 acres of timberland for substantially more than book value. James River was unchanged at 23¾ bid, over-the-counter.

Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals declared a 2.06-for-1 stock split and increased the regular quarterly dividend on the present common to 44.44 cents a share from 37½ cents a share which will be equivalent to 24 cents a share on the post-split stock.

Second-most-active Dr Pepper lost ½. Analysts and a company official said the company's sales volume was slowing.

Pioneer Corp. climbed 1⅝ after the company predicted sharply higher third-quarter profits.

Brazil Seeks Tight Terms On Euroloan

By William Low

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3 (IHT) — Brazil, which has an external debt approaching $50 billion, is seeking to borrow $1.2 billion through a syndicated loan in the Euromarket at very tight terms.

Informed banking sources report the Brazilians are sounding out potential lenders at the Belgrade meeting of the International Monetary Fund. Morgan Guaranty reportedly will act as coordinator for organizing the loan.

Final maturity sought is 12 years and the margin over the London interbank offered rate will be a split ⅝- ¾ percent. These terms represent the finest yet achieved by any Brazilian borrower.

Most recent Brazilian credits have incorporated a margin of ¾ percent over 12 years. Initial reaction appears to be unfavorable because of the long maturity and low spreads.

Proceeds for the proposed jumbo would be put towards financing the nation's ambitious project to use alcohol as a substitute for oil.

IIB Seeking $100 million

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuters) — The International Investment Bank, the Moscow-based bank for Comecon, is raising at least $100 million through a Euroloan. Terms call for an eight year maturity and a spread of half a point above Libor.

British Columbia Plans Eurobond

PARIS, Oct. 3 (Reuters) — The Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia plans to re-open the fixed dollar sector of the Eurobond market by issuing $47.5 million of 20-year bonds, lead manager Credit Commercial de France said today.

Investors will have the option of redeeming the bonds at par at the end of the 10th and 15th years. The coupon throughout the life is expected to be 10½ percent.

Elsewhere, Bank of Tokyo (Curacao) Holdings is issuing $50 million of 10-year floating rate notes. Interest will be set at ⅛ percent above three-month London interbank offered rates, with a guaranteed minimum interest rate of 5¼ percent. S.G. Warburg is lead manager with Credie Suisse First Boston.

In Hong Kong, Banque National de Paris, is issuing $HK 75 million of floating rate certificates of deposit in two tranches through a group of three banks led by Trident International Finance.

The first tranche of $HK 50 million over three years will carry a spread of ¼ percent over the one month interbank rate for Hong Kong dollars or prime lending rate, whichever is the higher. A five-year tranche of $HK 25 million will carry a spread of ⅜ percent.

Borg Unveils Motor-Speed Controller

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT) — Borg-Warner said yesterday it has a new line of electronic devices for controlling the speed of alternating-current motors, adding another twist to the debate over Exxon's acquisition of Reliance Electric.

The microcomputer-controlled devices, which Borg-Warner said were much superior to "inverters" now on the market, are apparently similar to the device Exxon wants to market through Reliance dealers.

But Thomas Jednacz, general manager for electronics, cautioned: "We're not saying we've invented a new inverter. . .We're saying that for the first time we've put together a package that is actually cheaper than direct-current drives. People have been saying for 10 years that this could be done. Well, we finally did it."

In contrast, when Exxon disclosed in May that it was developing a new way to control the speed of alternating-current motors, the emphasis was more on invention than adaptation. Exxon would not provide full details, however, saying it had not yet received full patent protection and was announcing its work only because word of its intention to buy Reliance had begun to leak out.

Immediate Benefits

In Chicago, Borg-Warner chairman James Bere said his company's devices could cut power consumption as much as one-third. That is only half as much as the maximum saving that Exxon envisions with its version. But, Mr. Bere said, "We're talking about energy savings that can be realized almost immediately — not at some uncertain future date."

The Borg-Warner devices will be available for motors of up to 50 horsepower starting early next year, he said. They will cost 50-percent less than existing inverters, he said, making them competitive for the first time with controls for direct-current motors in this size range.

On the other hand, Exxon claims its device would work with motors up to 200 horsepower and reduce power needs as much as 60 percent.

Exactly how the Borg-Warner development will affect the court's attitude about the Exxon-Reliance deal, which is still under judicial review, is unclear. But Exxon seemed to think yesterday that the development helped its case.

Mr. Bere said Borg-Warner would use its new controls on the company's own air-conditioning products and will offer the devices as original equipment to other manufacturers, suitable for a wide range of industrial applications, through its Morse Chain division.

The energy savings of the new devices can be appreciable. Design engineers generally specify motors that run on the common alternating current. While electrical devices for controlling their speed have been available for more than two decades, they are expensive and cumbersome, especially for larger, industrial applications. So, designers still typically resort to mechanical methods to dissipate the motor's power — not unlike a motorist keeping his foot on the accelerator and slowing his car by braking.

—News and Notes—

IBM's long-term outlook remains positive despite several events, including a rise in computer leasing as opposed to direct sales, which depressed second-quarter results, says President John Opel. He notes that market reception for IBM's new systems continues to be enthusiastic. Meanwhile, the office products division has introduced a new typewriter designed to increase typing productivity. The microprocessor-driven desktop electronic typewriter allows typists to store and retrieve words, phrases and pages of typing and provides a number of electronic functions, including revisions. IBM says the typewriter features a self-contained 7,500-character memory (priced at $2,075), equivalent to about five average one-page letters, with an optional additional 8,000 characters of storage (priced at $2,300).

* * *

Fiat Auto's turnover this year is forecast to rise nearly 43 percent. Managing director Vittorio Ghidella predicted at a Paris news conference that sales would total the equivalent of 50 billion French francs (about $12.12 billion) compared to the equivalent of 35 billion francs in 1978. "Despite the uncertainties which characterize the 1980s, as well as strong competition, Fiat-Auto expects to increase its share of the European market, currently at 13.4 percent," he said. European demand for cars this year will rise about 2 percent to 10.5 million units, he added. Fiat expects to produce 1.85 million cars worldwide this year and over 2.2 million units in 1980. These compare with last year's output of 1.75 million cars, of which 1.33 million were made in Italy. Mr. Ghidella said that investments over the next five years will total the equivalent of 22 billion francs.

* * *

Iberia, the Spanish airline, has contracted to buy five more A-300 Airbuses, making a total of nine firm orders plus five options from the carrier, Airbus Industrie reports. The latest sale raises the total number of Airbuses ordered by 28 airlines to 235 plus 133 options.

Record Record Business Recorded by Polygram

By Kathryn Harris

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 — Polygram, a seven-year-old, West German-Dutch joint venture in the entertainment field with sales exceeding $1.2 billion last year, says it has become the first entertainment company to break the billion-dollar barrier in worldwide sales of recorded music.

Now that it is tied with CBS Records for second place in the U.S. market, behind Warner Communications, Polygram is expanding its interests in television and feature film projects, and eyeing the acquisition of unspecified publishing houses.

Polygram was organized in 1972 as a management and holding company by Philips, the Netherlands-based electronics company, and Siemens, the West German-based electrical company. Both contributed their entertainment enterprises and hold a 50-percent stake.

Coen Solleveld, Polygram's Dutch president who recently moved here "to give credence to the whole thing," said that Polygram's rapid expansion has been financed out of its own profits. The company, however, does not disclose those figures, he said, citing competitive reasons.

Nonetheless, Polygram officials said they tied sales with CBS Records last year, estimating that both enjoyed 20-percent shares behind Warner's 24 percent.

"There's no question that they are (at least) the third force domestically," said a Warner executive, who added that the ranking is particularly impressive because Polygram's U.S. operations were "virtually non-existent five years ago."

Among Polygram's companies and labels are Deutsche Grammophon, known for its classical recordings and a manufacturer that dates back to 1898.

In 1961, Philips acquired the Chicago-based Mercury Record, which had gained a reputation in rock and roll, and rhythm and blues music.

In the late 1960s, the Siemens-owned Polydor International began stepping up its investment in U.S. music.

Polydor became part of the Polygram holding company in 1972. Meanwhile, MGM sold its records division and Verve Records to the Polygram Group.

Building Network

In 1973, Polygram began building a U.S. distribution network, buying the United Distribution Corp. from United Artists. Irwin Steinberg, executive vice president of Polygram Corp., the group's U.S. arm, concedes the firm "gambled a little bit" by deliberately building a distribution system before it had a large roster of artists. But the move was part of a 10-year plan. "To establish ourselves, we felt we had to have enough market penetration," he explained.

Polygram in 1976 bought a 50-percent interest in the Stigwood Group of Companies, organized by the Australian entrepreneur, Robert Stigwood. In 1978, Stigwood delighted Polygram by grossing over $100 million each with the movies "Saturday Night Fever" and "Grease" at U.S. box offices. Mr. Stigwood's RSO record sales soared with the Bee Gee's sound track from "Saturday Night Fever" selling approximately 15 million copies in the United States and 27 million copies worldwide, becoming the largest-grossing album in the history of recorded music, Polygram officials said.

Polygram in 1977 acquired 50-percent ownership of Casablanca Record & Filmworks, which was created in 1976 by a merger of Peter Guber's Filmworks with Neil Bogart's Casablanca Records. Mr. Guber's films ("The Deep," "Midnight Express," "Thank God It's Friday") and the popularity of Casablanca record artists like Donna Summer, KISS and the Village People, swiftly made a name for the company.

This year, Casablanca announced plans to cut its financing and distribution ties with Columbia Pictures, opting for a Polygram financing offer reported to be in the neighborhood of $100 million.

© Los Angeles Times

Belgium Rates At Record High

BRUSSELS, Oct. 3 (AP-DJ) — The Belgian central bank today raised key interest rates to record levels in an apparent move to counter speculation against the franc.

The central bank raised the discount rate 1 percentage point to a record 10 percent, the secondary, or "B", discount rate 1 point to 12 percent, and the Lombard rate for normal monthly advances 1 point to 12 percent. It left the secondary Lombard rate unchanged at 13 percent.

Tokyo Exchange

October 3, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	391	Matsu E. Wks	518
Canon	584	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	177
Dai Nip. Print	589	Mitsubi Corp.	889
Fuji Bank	360	Mitsui Co.	419
Fuji Photo	631	Mitsubishi	465
Hitachi	278	Nippon Elec.	398
Honda Motor	595	Sharp	517
C. Itoh	448	Sony Corp	1,810
Japan Air L.	2,700	Sumitomo Bank	367
Kansai El. Pwr.	890	Taisho Marine	273
Kao Soap	479	Takeda	519
Kirin Brewery	410	Tellin	139
Komatsu	342	Tokyo Marine	391
Kubota	341	Toray	182
Matsu El. Ind.	744	Toyota	895

WHERE THE WORLD MEETS

DOLDER GRAND HOTEL ZURICH
Your prestigious address
Kurhausstrasse 65, CH-8032 Zurich, Telephone: 01 32 62 31. Telex: 53449. Raoul T. DE GENDRE.

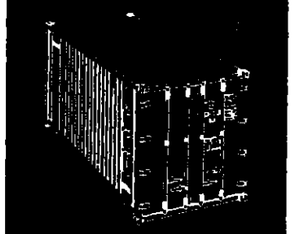
RAMADA Geneva
The hotel for executives

CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL LAND
IN ARGENTINA
INVEST THROUGH
ADOLFO BULLRICH & Co.
Real Estate Agents Since 1867
Posadas 1257 - Buenos Aires - Argentine Republic
Tel.: 393-1042 y 393-0092 Telex: 22901 ABSA AR

Weekly net asset value
on September 30, 1979
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $66.04
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $48.12
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.
$25,000,000
Borg-Warner Acceptance Corporation
Floating Rate Senior Notes due 1984
We have arranged the private placement of these securities.
WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER INCORPORATED
A. G. BECKER INCORPORATED
October 1979


"If need arises"
PRIVATE JET SERVICES JET AVIATION
8058 Zurich-Airport Tel. 01 814 20 02
Telex 59820 pjet ch 24-hours service

A revenue of 15% and +
before amortization (all expenses deducted: insurance, administration, maintenance).
An industrial investment is offered to private investors:
Own ICCU CONTAINERS

(Two types: 20 or 40 ft.)
• High return
• Quarterly income
• A certificate of ownership
ICCU
ICCU CONTAINER FLEET MANAGEMENT SA
La Levratte 18
1260 NYON (SWITZERLAND)
(022) 61.77.33
ICCU France
22, rue de Vintimille
75009 Paris - : 285.52.14
For more information, without any obligation, please address this coupon to ICCU.
Name:
Address:
Phone N°: Home Office
H T

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
39¼	29⅝	ACF 2.24	5.9	7	571	38⅝	37	38¼	+1½
23⅝	15⅝	AMF 1.24	7.3	7	242	16⅞	15⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
28½	13	AM Intl .28	1.7	15	96	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	8⅞	APL 1	8.8		17	11½	11⅛	11⅜	— ¼
43½	33⅝	ARA 1.82	4.9	7	338	37	36¾	37	+ ¼
33½	21⅞	ASA 1.40	4.6		1050	31¼	30	30¾	— ½
12¾	8½	ATO .48	4.4	4	60	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
22⅞	20¼	AVX s .25	1.1	13	323	22⅞	21⅞	22½	+ ⅜
40⅝	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.6	14	393	38¼	37⅞	38	— ⅛
24½	16¼	AcmeC 1.20	5.0	6	114	24⅛	23⅞	24	
5⅝	3⅝	AdmDg .04	.9	6	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
13	10¾	AdoEx 1.22e	10.		86	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅞	AdmMl .20e	3.8	7	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
36⅝	28⅝	AetnLf s1.80	5.4	5	1009	33½	33	33⅝	— ⅜
3½	2	Aileen			14	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
35⅝	23⅝	AirPrd .80	2.4	10	241	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ½
25⅝	15¼	AirbFrt 1.20	5.0	10	5	24	23⅞	24	
17½	11¼	Akzona .80	5.3	8	161	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
8⅞	7½	AlaP dpf.87	11.		9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
108	97½	AlaP pf 11	11.		z210	99	99	99	
86¼	71½	AlaP pf 8.28	12.		z20	72	72	72	+ ¼
16⅞	13⅞	Alagsco 1.40	9.3	9	10	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
31⅞	13½	Alaskin .66	2.1	28	166	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅜
37⅝	32⅞	Albany s 1	3.0	11	30	u33⅞	33	33⅜	+1
9	6⅛	Alberto .36	4.4	10	53	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
45	31	Albrtsn 1.20	2.7	8	19	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	+ ½
41¾	31¼	AlcanA 2	4.8	5	603	41¾	41¼	41½	
34½	22⅝	AlcoStd 1.40	4.0	7	646	u35	34¾	35	+ ½
9⅝	5⅛	Alexdr .40	5.2	6	18	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ¼
34⅝	18½	AligCp 1	3.3	7	43	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅜
28⅞	25½	AlgCp pf2.86	11.		48	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	
12⅞	6½	AlgAir		4	257	8½	8¼	8½	
26⅞	18	AlgAir pf1.87	8.5		16	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
26⅝	13¾	AlgLud 1.28	5.0	5	30	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ¼
42	30	AlgLd pf 3	7.3		9	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
23½	21	AlgLd pf2.19	10.		4	21¼	21	21	— ¼
18⅝	15¼	AllgPw 1.76	11.	6	522	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
17¼	14¼	AllenGp s 1	6.7	6	75	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
32⅛	20⅞	Allergan .60	2.0	11	77	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
44⅞	27⅝	AlldCh 2	4.4	10	2288	u45⅝	43⅞	45⅝	+1
13½	9⅞	AlldMnt .86	6.8	7	14	12¾	12½	12⅝	
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd .60	3.1	12	4	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
27½	20⅞	AlldStr 1.60	6.4	6	49	25¼	24⅞	25	— ⅛
38⅝	27¾	AllisCh 1.80	4.8	6	72	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ¼
18⅝	11⅛	AllrAu .64b	3.7	10	21	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
21⅞	14½	AlphPr .72a	3.6	8	33	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
60½	43⅝	Alcoa 2.88	4.7	5	423	60¼	59½	59⅝	
24⅞	13½	AmlSug 1	4.2	9	7	24	23⅝	24	— ⅛
44⅝	36½	Amax s 1.80	4.1	9	412	44⅛	43⅝	43¾	— ⅛
60	43⅝	Amax pf 3	5.2		123	57⅛	57¼	57½	+ ¼
35¼	14	Amcord 1.40	4.3	9	192	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
27¾	16¼	Amrce 1.32	4.7	7	158	u28⅞	27¼	28⅝	+1½
44¾	31	Amrc pf2.60	5.7		41	u45½	43	45½	+3
48¾	23¼	AHess 1.40b	3.3	6	904	42¾	41⅞	42⅝	+ ⅝
187½	56	AHes pf3.50	3.8		21	94	91½	93	+1¼
17⅛	10⅝	AmAir .40	3.4	2	1096	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4	AmAir wt			73	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
21	18⅝	AAir pf 2.18	12.		16	19	18⅝	18⅝	
18½	12⅞	ABakr 1.20	8.7	6	27	14	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
67⅛	45½	ABrnds 5	7.9	7	169	63⅝	63	63½	+1¼
32⅛	22⅛	ABrd pf1.70	5.6		4	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	— ⅜
33½	30¼	ABrd pf2.75	9.1		4	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	
35⅝	28⅝	ABrd pf2.67	8.2		15	32⅞	32	32⅞	+1
47⅝	32⅝	ABdcst 1.20	2.8	8	1752	44½	43¼	43½	—1¼
41⅛	34½	AmCan 2.80	7.3	6	135	38⅞	38⅛	38¼	— ½
22¼	19	ACon pf1.75	9.1		1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
7⅛	2⅛	ACentry			47	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
32⅛	23⅜	ACyan 1.60	5.4	9	548	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ½
15⅞	8⅝	AmDistl			128	15¼	15	15	
30¼	19⅝	ADT 1.16	5.6	8	619	20⅞	20½	20¾	— ¼
23⅞	19	AEIPw 2.18	11.	9	1316	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
36¾	27⅜	AmExp 1.80	5.6	7	2636	33⅛	32¼	32⅜	— ¾
14½	8¼	AFamil .60b	5.3	5	46	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
22¾	19	AGIBd 2e	9.8		23	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
21¾	15½	AGnCv 1.44	6.9		52	21¼	21	21	
38⅛	22⅞	AGnIns 1	2.7	6	67	36½	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
37⅝	23	AGIn pf .90	2.5		1	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅜
16½	9⅞	AHeritLf .48	3.4	9	5	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
20¼	12	AmHoist 1	4.9	6	260	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	24⅝	AHome 1.50	5.3	12	1496	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	AmHosp .80	2.3	13	806	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
13⅛	8⅞	AmInvt .40	3.9	7	99	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
36⅞	18	AMI .80	2.4	10	392	33⅞	32½	33⅜	+1⅜
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs .07e	.9	3	1008	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
47	36	ANatR 3.20	7.1	9	151	45⅛	44	45⅛	+ ⅞
31½	24⅛	ASLFl n.80b	2.7	6	6	29½	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	10¼	AShip .80a	5.0	52	17	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
58¼	39	AStand 3	5.5	7	58	54½	54	54½	+ ¼
10¾	6	ASterll .32	3.5	10	162	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
33	23⅞	AmStr .80	2.4	4	42	u33⅛	32⅞	33¼	+ ¼
57⅞	57⅛	AmStr pf			9	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	
64¾	54⅞	ATT 5	9.0	7	2519	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	
67⅝	57⅞	ATT pf 4	6.9		12	58	57⅞	58	
47⅝	42⅝	ATT pf 3.64	8.5		422	43	42¾	42⅞	— ⅛
49⅝	44	ATT pf 3.74	8.5		240	44⅝	44	44	— ⅛
14⅝	10¼	AWatWk .92	7.0	5	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19	14⅝	AWat pf1.43	8.7		z80	16½	16½	16½	
21	15⅛	Ameron 1.20	6.0	5	7	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	9½	AmesD .40b	2.9	5	7	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
42⅞	27¼	Ametek 1.80	4.3	10	18	42	41¾	42	
25¼	15⅝	Amfac 1.20	4.9	6	400	24½	24	24¼	+ ¼
40⅛	29½	AMP Inc .76	2.1	12	419	35½	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	13⅜	Ampco .60	2.7	7	21	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	10⅞	Ampex .05e	.3	11	146	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	
7⅛	2⅝	AmrepCp		7	27	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
24¾	14⅝	Amstar 1.35	6.0	9	184	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	— ¼
7¾	6⅝	Amst pf .68	10.		5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
43	29¼	Amsted 2	5.1	7	148	39¾	38⅞	39	— ⅜
23¼	14¼	Anolog s		17	69	22⅞	22¼	22½	+ ¼
18¾	16	Anchor s1.20	7.2	5	176	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	
25⅝	18⅝	AnClay 1.12	4.8	7	112	23½	22¾	23½	+ ⅜
8⅛	5⅞	Angelica .34	5.1	7	71	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
19	8½	Anixter .40	2.3	7	67	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
30	18⅜	Apache s.40	1.3	13	381	u30⅞	30	30⅛	+ ⅜
26	25	ApPw pf2.65	11.		340	24⅝	d24⅝	24⅝	— ½
15⅝	7½	ApldDig		8	141	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
34	18½	ApldDig pf1	5.1		3	19½	19½	19½	
11½	5⅛	ApplMg		9	79	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
27⅞	17½	Arcata 1.12	4.5	6	42	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+ ⅜
25⅞	12¾	ArchrD .20b	.8	14	400	25	24⅝	24¾	+ ¼
11⅜	6	ArctEn .10e	1.4	12	61	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
21⅞	18⅛	ArizPS 2	10.	7	235	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
112⅝	100	ArlPpf 10.70	10.		z120	104	104	104	— ⅛
17⅞	8⅜	ArkBst .60b	6.7	19	21	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
47¼	28⅝	ArkLGs 2.20	4.7	10	54	47	46½	46¾	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	ArlenRty			684	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
10⅝	5¼	Armada		8	62	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
27½	17	Armco 1.50	5.6	5	458	27⅛	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	25⅝	Arm pf 2.10	6.3		300	34	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
55	47	Armr pf4.75	9.9		z100	48	48	48	
20⅝	14⅞	ArmCk 1.10	6.2	8	831	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
46	40	ArmC pf3.75	9.1		z150	41	41	41	— ⅛
32	18⅝	ArmRu 1.20	6.0	4	20	20½	20	20	— ¼
22¾	15⅝	AroCorp 1b	5.8	5	10	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
27½	7⅞	ArrowE .20r	.7	8	116	u28½	27	28⅛	+1⅜
17¾	12	Arvin 1	7.4	4	71	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
28⅛	22¼	Arvin pf 2	8.2		7	24¼	24¼	24¼	
31⅛	13⅜	Asarco 1	3.5	5	2551	29⅜	28⅞	28½	—1⅜
45½	31	AshlOil s 2	5.2	5	201	38⅜	38⅛	38¼	— ⅜
21½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	7.5	7	132	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
22⅛	15½	Athlone 1.20	5.8	5	59	20⅞	20	20¾	+ ⅛
21⅞	17½	AtCyEl 1.84	10.	8	80	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	
73⅝	49⅛	AtlRich 2.80	3.8	9	1431	u73¼	72⅝	73	+ ¼
47	41	AtlRc pf3.75	8.7		z210	43	41¾	43	+1¼
87	58⅝	AtlRc pf2.80	3.2		6	u87½	87	87½	+ ½
20⅛	9½	AtlasCp			47	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ¼
37¼	27¼	AutoDta .64	1.7	17	428	u38⅜	37⅛	38⅛	+1
32	18½	AvcoCp 1.20	4.8	3	525	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
77½	49	Avco pf 4.20	6.7		40	63	63	63	+ ¼
19½	12⅝	Avery .60	3.2	8	26	19	19	19	
26⅝	13⅜	Avnet .80	3.2	7	246	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
59	45⅝	Avon 2.80	5.6	12	1433	50	49½	49⅝	— ¼
		— B—B—B —							
65⅞	*12½	BAV Liq 52c			11	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg			28	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
12⅛	6⅝	Bache .50a	4.8	6	169	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
51⅝	27	Bakrint .60	1.2	17	245	u51⅝	51	51¼	+ ⅜
40½	17½	BaldwU 1.20	3.3	8	38	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅜
60	28⅝	BldU pf 2.06	3.9		2	53	52	53	+1
28⅞	20⅜	BallCp 1.40	5.3	6	48	26½	26	26½	+ ¾
48⅝	31⅛	BallyMf s.10	.3	26	624	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅜
26⅞	21½	BaltGE 2.44	10.	7	95	23½	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
52½	43⅜	Balt pfB4.50	10.		z10	44	44	44	
24⅜	18¼	BanCal .92	4.3	5	21	21½	21⅜	21½	— ¼
19½	11¼	Bandag .60	3.6	9	278	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
29¾	17⅝	BangPnt .80	2.9	5	53	27¾	26⅞	27⅛	+1
40¼	25	BanP pf 2	5.5		1	36½	36½	36½	— ¾
43¼	30⅞	BkNY 2.44a	6.7	5	189	37	36½	36½	— ½
17⅜	13⅛	BkofVa 1.16	7.7	5	52	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
30⅜	23¼	BnkAm 1.32	4.6	7	970	29	28⅝	28¾	— ⅛
48⅛	32⅞	BankTr 3.30	7.4	6	197	45⅛	44⅝	44½	— ⅜
28	25	BkTr pf2.50	9.9		16	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
49⅝	45	BkTr pf 4.22	9.5		1	44⅛	d44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
17	8¼	Banner .14	1.4	9	33	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
58¾	21¼	Barber 1.60	2.8	14	96	57⅜	57	57⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	10⅛	BardCR .36	2.4	12	107	15	14½	15	
21⅛	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.2	6	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
23½	14⅝	BarryW s.52	2.6	11	56	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
27⅞	23½	Bausch s		9	305	27⅝	27	27¼	
47⅝	33¾	BaxtTrv .50	1.1	15	283	46⅝	46	46¼	— ⅛
10⅝	2⅝	BayCalP			71	9¼	9	9	— ¼
27¾	18⅝	BaySIG 2	7.9	8	21	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
12½	9⅛	BaykClg .48	4.1	6	7	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
38	25	Bearing .92	2.9	9	22	32⅛	31⅜	31⅜	
26¾	20⅝	BeatFd 1.20	5.6	8	351	21⅝	21⅜	21½	— ¼
56⅞	43⅝	Beat pf 3.38	7.3		1	46	46	46	+ ¼
29⅝	20	Beckm .28	1.1	16	52	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ⅛
38⅜	30⅛	BectnD .84	2.6	11	191	32⅝	32	32	— ¼
40¼	20	Beech 1	2.6	11	1736	39¼	38¼	38⅝	— ½
11⅝	3⅞	Beker		16	364	u11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
44⅝	24⅝	BelcoP s.80	2.0	8	175	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ¼
30⅛	19⅛	Belden 1.60	5.4	6	14	29½	29	29½	+ ¼
9	6⅛	BeldnH .36b	5.1	6	18	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
22½	14¼	BellHow .96	4.4	16	110	22	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	5½	BellInd .20a	1.6	8	246	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
19⅞	17⅞	BelCd g s1.52			58	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
30½	19½	Bemis 1.40	4.7	7	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
45	33½	Bendix 2.56	5.8	6	74	44⅛	43⅝	44	+ ¼
32⅛	21⅛	BenfCp 2	6.7	6	255	30	29½	30	+ ⅜
50	42¼	Benef pf4.50	10.		z10	43½	43½	43½	+1
140¼	97½	Benef pf5.50	4.1		z270	133¼	133¼	133¼	+1¼
5¼	2⅝	BengtB		13	171	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
7¾	3½	BerkeyP		12	109	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
38½	20½	BestPd .16	.6	9	368	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅜
25½	19⅛	BethStl 1.60	6.3	4	1403	u25⅝	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
43½	29⅝	BigThr .88	2.1	15	86	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+1⅛
33¼	14½	Binney .80	2.9	13	317	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ¼
36⅞	17⅛	BisFSL 1.20	3.7	7	8	32⅞	32½	32½	
25¼	15½	BlackDr .68	3.1	11	289	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	BlairJn s 1	4.2	8	146	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
25½	13¼	BlissL 1.10	4.9	7	67	22⅝	22	22⅝	
27¼	19⅞	BlckHR 1.60	6.2	10	310	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
29½	18¼	BlueB 1.60	6.2	6	257	26¼	25¾	26	
7⅝	3⅝	BobbieBr		4	90	4⅝	4½	4½	
51⅛	37¼	Boeing s 1	2.0	7	1626	50⅝	49¼	49⅞	+ ⅜
39⅜	23½	BoiseC 1.50	3.8	7	217	u39¼	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
29¾	24⅝	Borden 1.82	6.7	6	1029	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ¼
35⅝	26	BorgW 2.30	6.2	5	408	u37¼	35⅝	36⅞	+1¾
9⅝	4⅝	Bormns .20	3.4	4	36	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
25⅞	20⅝	BosEd 2.44	12.	6	195	21½	20¾	21	—1¼
12	10	BosE pr1.17	12.		24	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	12⅝	BosE pr1.46	11.		8	13	12⅞	12⅞	
17⅞	9⅝	Braniff .44	4.2	6	1965	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
46¾	20⅛	BraunC .80	2.0	13	47	41¼	41	41	— ⅛
38⅛	24½	BrigSt 1.20a	4.2	8	14	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
38¾	30⅛	BristM 1.44	4.0	11	1200	36⅝	36	36	— ½
44	35½	BristM pf 2	5.0		1	40	40	40	+ ½
29⅛	16⅞	BritPet 1.03e	3.3	6	1707	u31⅛	30	31⅛	+1¾
19⅛	13⅛	BrkwGl 1.08	7.7	8	13	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
25	18⅝	BkyUG 2.02	9.1	6	17	22¼	22	22⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	14⅞	BwnSh 1	4.6	5	8	22	21¾	21¾	
19¾	7¼	Brown .30	1.7	6	275	17⅝	17	17⅝	+2⅜
28⅝	22½	BwnGp 2	7.4	5	6	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11	BwnFer .68	4.2	10	164	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12¼	Brnswk .80	5.8	5	361	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
34	27⅞	Brnsk pf2.40	8.5		14	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅝	BrushW s 1	4.2	9	171	u24¼	22⅞	23⅜	+ ½
25	15¼	BucyEr .88	4.7	7	186	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
36½	22	BuffFo 1.80	5.0	8	13	36¼	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	10	Bundy 1	7.8	5	80	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
20¼	17¼	BunkrH 1.92	11.		17	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	9½	BunkR .84	2.9	8	449	u29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅜
29⅞	18	BnkR pf1.50	5.1		94	u31	29	29½	+ ⅛
19⅞	16¼	BurlInd 1.40	8.4	6	91	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ¼
65	35	BurlNo 2.10	3.6	5	323	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
58¼	36	BrlNo pf2.85	5.4		16	54	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
31¼	17½	Burndy 1	3.5	10	309	29	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL			232	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
78	64⅝	Burrgh 2.20	3.0	11	236	73⅝	72½	72⅞	— ⅝
25¾	14	Butlrin s.80	3.3	9	16	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
13½	6⅝	Buttes		44	122	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —							
30¾	27	CBI Ind s		13	497	u31	30½	31	+ ½
57¼	44⅝	CBS 2.60	4.9	8	510	53⅜	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	4⅝	CCI		5	120	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
60	29	CIT 2.60	4.4	9	668	59⅞	59⅛	59⅞	
14⅞	8⅝	CLC .24	2.4	21	7	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
16	7⅞	CNA Fn		3	66	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
20½	13¼	CNA pf 1.10	6.2		105	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
12⅝	9⅞	CNAI 1.08a	10.		53	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅜
58	47¼	CPC 3	5.2	8	551	57⅝	56⅞	57¼	+ ⅜
17	14¼	CP Nat 1.64	9.9	8	9	16⅞	16½	16½	
28½	14⅞	CTS .88	3.5	9	132	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
50	26⅝	CabotC 1.60	3.4	7	43	47⅜	46⅞	47	+ ⅜
19	7⅜	Cadence		6	44	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
36½	16⅝	Caesars s		55	766	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ¼
24⅞	13	Callhn .50b	2.2	13	254	23⅜	22	23	— ⅛
7¼	2⅝	CamerB		10	42	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
27	17	CmRL g s.50			295	24⅝	23¾	24½	—1
36	31⅛	CamSp 1.76	5.4	8	65	32½	32⅛	32⅜	— ¼
28⅛	19⅞	CompT 1.08	4.8	8	6	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
34⅞	18⅞	CdPac g1.40e			889	34⅞	34	34⅞	+ ⅜
16⅛	9	CanalR .64	4.0	19	17	16	16	16	
24¾	18⅛	CanWil n1.16	5.1	7	35	22⅝	21⅜	22⅝	+ ⅞
49⅝	36¾	CapCits .20	.4	12	31	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
25½	18⅝	CapHold .92	4.4	7	393	21⅛	21	21	— ½
5⅜	3¼	Caring g.07e			31	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
29⅝	18⅛	Carlisle s.90	3.5	7	32	26⅛	25⅞	26	
8⅞	5⅝	CaroFrg .40	5.3	5	2	7½	7½	7½	
23¼	18¼	CarPw 2.08	11.	7	208	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅜
28⅝	24⅝	CarP pf2.67	10.		4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	22⅝	CarTec 1.90	5.5	7	57	u34½	33⅝	34½	+1⅛
13	10¾	CarrGn .98e	8.1		2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	16⅝	CarsPir 1.10	5.5	6	30	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
20⅝	13⅜	CartHw 1.10	5.8	7	88	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
34½	24¾	CartHw pf 2	6.3		22	32	31¾	32	+1
8⅞	6⅛	CartWal .40	5.2	9	22	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	CascNG .88e	6.8	9	67	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
21⅝	14⅜	CastlCk .80b	5.0	8	83	16⅛	15⅞	16	
63⅞	52⅞	CatrpT 3.10	5.8	6	1270	55⅝	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅞	CecoCp .60	4.3	4	15	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
48⅝	38½	Celanse 3.20	6.9	5	47	47½	46½	46½	—1⅛
8¼	3	Cenco		17	201	7	6½	6½	— ⅜
30⅛	14¼	Centex .25	.8	12	216	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ¼
16½	13⅝	CenSoW 1.42	10.	6	957	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
21⅞	18	CenHud 2.08	11.	6	26	19	18⅞	18¾	— ⅛
17½	15⅛	CenIlLt 1.70	10.	7	17	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
29⅝	25⅛	CnILt pf2.87	11.		z330	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	— ½
28	24	CnILt pf2.62	10.		z40	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
14⅝	12¼	CenIPS 1.36	10.	7	63	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
38½	18	CenLaE 1.68	4.5	8	343	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
16¼	13¼	CeMPw 1.52	11.	6	47	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
15	11⅜	CenSoya .84	6.8	6	81	12⅞	12⅛	12⅜	
28⅝	23	CenTel 1.84	6.8	8	71	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
54⅞	19⅞	CentrDat 1b	1.9	17	348	53⅝	52⅛	52⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅝	CntryTel .60	7.3	6	21	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	15¼	Crt-teed .90	4.9	11	59	18⅝	17½	18⅛	+ ⅜
23	15¼	CessAir .80	3.8	8	570	21¼	20¼	21¼	+1⅛
28½	19	Chmpln 1.40	5.3	6	2591	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
20¼	19¼	Chml pf1.20	4.6		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
13¾	9	ChamSp .80	7.2	7	416	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
50	4	ChartCo .48	1.1	10	808	44⅞	42¾	42⅞	—1⅛
45¼	1	ChartCo wt			253	40½	38	38	—1½
25½	21½	ChartCo pf			282	22½	21¾	21¾	— ½
38½	28½	ChrtNY 2.44	6.8	5	98	35⅝	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅜
11	7⅜	ChasFd .76e	7.2		27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
43⅞	28⅞	ChasM 2.40	5.9	6	493	41¼	40⅞	41	— ⅛
87⅞	79	ChasM pf7.60	9.8		1	77½	d77½	77½	—1½
14½	8⅛	Chelsea .60b	5.1	4	35	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	36	ChmNY 3.16	8.1	5	59	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
23⅝	20⅛	ChNY pf1.87	8.9		63	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
24⅛	21⅞	ChesVa s.84	3.7	11	74	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ⅜
25⅝	20½	ChesPn 1.08	4.5	10	490	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
34½	24⅝	Chessie 2.32	8.3	5	200	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	5¼	ChiMlw		14	37	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			5	39	38½	38⅞	+ ⅜
31	23¼	ChiPneT 2	7.5	7	14	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
7	3⅜	ChkFull			19	4½	4⅜	4½	
21⅛	6⅝	ChrisCft		18	132	20	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
44⅛	20	CnCft pf1.40	3.3		3	43	43	43	—1
9⅝	4¼	Christn .40e	4.8	5	22	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	Chroma 1.10	4.7	6	128	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅜
92¾	62½	Chroma pf5	5.6		3	90	90	90	
12	7⅜	Chrysler .20l			654	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
4½	2⅝	Chrys wt			38	3⅛	3	3⅛	
23⅛	13⅛	Chrys pf2.75	18.		143	15	14⅝	14⅞	
29¾	20⅛	ChurCh .60	2.2	10	51	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
30¾	27⅝	CinBell 2.52	8.5	5	9	29⅝	29⅜	29½	— ⅛
22	18	CinGE 1.96	10.	7	85	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
44¼	38	CinG pf 4	10.		z120	39	38½	39	+ ½
105	94	CinG pf 9.30	9.9		z100	94	94	94	
86	75	CinG pf 7.44	9.7		z300	76½	76½	76½	—1
105	95½	CinG pf 9.28	9.9		z10	94	d94	94	—1½
108	97	CinG pf 9.52	10.		z200	96½	d95¼	95¼	—2⅝
25½	18⅛	CinMil s .65	2.8	8	73	23⅞	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
29½	22½	Citicrp 1.30	5.4	6	771	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
76	50⅝	CitiesSv 3.60	4.7	12	236	u76½	75¼	76⅜	+ ⅞
2½	1	CitzSoRt		1	77	2⅛	2	2	
22	12½	CityInv 1.20	6.3	4	453	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
2⅜	1	CityInv wt			16	2	1⅞	2	
41	26½	CityIn pf1.31	3.4		1	39	39	39	—1½
34	21	CityIn pf 2	6.8		20	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
45	31⅛	ClarkE 2.20	5.3	6	57	41¾	40⅞	41⅜	+ ⅝
32⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil .70	2.3	7	305	31⅛	30½	30¾	— ¼
37¼	25⅛	ClvClf 1.40	3.8	10	138	37	35¼	37	+1¾
20⅝	16⅜	ClevEl 1.92	11.	8	98	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
86	69	ClvEl pf7.40	11.		z10	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅛
85⅜	71⅛	ClvEl pf7.56	10.		z220	73⅝	73⅜	73⅜	
11⅞	7	Clevepk .40	6.4	22	29	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Clorox .76	6.4	7	483	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
13⅝	8⅝	CluettPe .60	5.9	6	138	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	10⅛	CluettP pf 1	9.2		3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
15⅞	5½	Coachm .30l		24	36	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
30½	12⅞	CstlGs .40	1.5	7	751	27⅞	27½	27½	— ¼
30¼	17⅝	CstSG pf1.83	6.7		60	28⅛	27½	27½	— ½
30¼	14	CstSG pf1.19	4.3		6	27⅜	27½	27½	— ¼
8⅝	5½	CocaBtl .44	7.0	8	119	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
46⅛	35⅝	CocaCl 1.96	5.4	11	637	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	— ⅜
23	18⅝	CldwBk s.80	4.2	7	14	19	18⅞	19	
17⅝	10½	ColeNt .72	4.7	7	24	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Coleco			57	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅞	ColgPal 1.08	6.5	8	633	16¾	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
12	8¼	CollAlk .72	8.2	5	24	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅛	CollinF .32	2.0	8	37	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
34½	19	ColPen 1.48	6.8	5	88	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ⅛
51½	30½	ColInd 2.50	5.5	6	69	45⅞	45½	45⅞	— ⅜
40	25⅝	ColGas 2.44	6.5	9	536	38	37½	37¾	+ ½
59	53⅛	ColGs pf5.62	10.		3	54½	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	14⅞	ColuPct .42e	1.6	6	346	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ⅛
26⅝	20½	ColSOh 2.32	10.	10	50	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
27	21¼	CSO pf 2.42	9.4		3	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
54	31⅞	CmbEn 2.20	4.5	9	159	48⅜	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
16	9⅞	CmbEq .07l			57	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
27⅝	22¼	CmwE 2.60	11.	8	485	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
8⅞	7⅛	CmwE wtB			1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
20¼	16⅝	CwE pf 1.42	8.2		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
21⅝	17⅜	CwE pf 1.90	10.		136	18⅛	18	18⅛	
23	18⅞	CwE pf 2	11.		3	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
27⅝	24⅛	CwE pf 2.37	9.5		156	24⅝	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	25⅛	CwE pf 2.87	11.		11	25⅝	25	25⅝	— ⅛
83¼	71	CwE pf 7.24	10.		10	71	d70	70	—1
47½	36⅝	Comsat 2.20	5.8	8	130	39⅞	39¼	39½	— ⅜
25½	12⅞	CoPsyc .60	2.4	12	26	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
22¼	18⅝	ComPS 1.88	9.8	6	7	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
48⅜	28⅝	Compgr .28	.7	11	86	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅜
17⅝	9⅝	CompSci		14	609	16⅛	15½	16	+ ⅜
39⅝	23½	Cptvsn s		24	208	38⅝	38⅛	38¼	— ⅜
19½	15½	ConAg s 1.16	6.5	5	27	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
33½	21¼	ConeMl 1.80	5.6	5	3	32	32	32	
35¼	16¼	Congolm 1	2.9	9	199	35	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
39½	34⅝	ConnGn n1.32	3.6	6	175	37	36½	36¾	— ⅛
27⅞	17	ConnM 2	8.1	20	63	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ½
18¾	15⅜	CnnNG 1.60	9.3	9	3	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
44½	24½	Conoco 1.70	3.9	7	878	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	
22	12¾	Conrac .80	4.8		72	16⅞	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
25	21	ConEd 2.44	10.	6	546	24⅛	23½	24	+ ⅜
51½	41	ConE pf4.65	11.		z150	43¼	43	43	— ¼
50½	45⅝	ConE pf. 5	11.		2	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ½
26⅝	21	ConFds 1.60	6.2	7	174	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
67	54	ConF pf4.50	7.0		2	64	63	64	+1
30¼	19⅜	CnsFrt 1.30	5.0	5	578	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
45	33⅝	CnsNG 3	6.8	7	58	44⅛	43⅝	44	
114½	104	CnG pf10.96	10.		z200	107	106	106	
25⅛	19	ConsPw 2.36	11.	6	149	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	
45⅛	37	CnPw pf4.16	11.		z270	41	38⅞	38⅞	
47	38⅜	CnPw pf4.50	11.		z40	41⅜	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
85½	71	CnPw pf7.72	11.		z100	71	71	71	—1
85⅞	73	CnPw pf7.76	11.		z2000	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	21½	CnPw pr2.50	11.		18	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	19	CnPw pr2.23	11.		2	19½	19½	19½	
25⅝	21⅜	CnPw pr2.43	11.		8	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
76⅞	64¼	CnPw pf5.50	7.9		1	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
17½	7¼	ContAir .30e	2.4	4	336	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	ContCop		10	49	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
27¾	22⅝	CntlCorp 2	7.7	5	173	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	25⅝	CntlGrp 2.20	7.1	8	204	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
25	20⅝	CntlGp pf 2	9.5		44	21	21	21	
49	43¼	CntlGp pf4.50	10.		295	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	+ ½
31⅞	24¼	ContIll 1.60	5.7	6	135	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅛	ContTel 1.36	8.0	8	206	17¼	16⅞	17	
51	28⅝	CtlData .40	.8	8	1932	50⅝	49¼	50⅛	+ ½
49½	43⅝	CnDt pf 4.50	10.		z260	44¼	44	44	
30⅝	25½	Comwd 1.60	5.6	8	13	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
10⅝	3⅝	CookUn .87e	7	16	1548	9⅝	9	9½	+ ⅜
60½	41½	Coopln 1.84	3.1	9	224	60⅛	59⅛	59⅞	+ ⅞
37⅝	31⅝	CoopI pf2.90	7.7		78	u37½	36⅞	37½	+ ⅜
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab .60	2.9	9	305	21	19¾	21	+1
17	10⅛	CoopTR .80	6.5	4	18	12⅞	12¼	12¼	
17	13¾	CopT pf1.25	8.0		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
24½	17¾	Copeind .84	3.8	9	11	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
21¾	15⅝	Coppwd 1.36	6.6	5	13	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅜
6	3⅝	Carduro .44	8.4	9	190	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅞	Corelns .58	3.3	8	18	17½	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
65	51	CornG 1.88	3.0	9	227	63⅝	63	63⅛	— ⅜
29⅝	20½	CorrBlk 1.56	5.3	11	21	29½	29¼	29¼	
26	16½	Cowles 1	4.1	20	409	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ½
64⅝	47⅝	CoxBdct .75	1.2	11	6	64	63⅝	63⅝	— ¼
13½	7¼	Craig .25	3.4	13	22	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
36½	23	Crane 1.40b	4.0	8	48	35⅝	35	35⅛	— ⅜
12	6⅝	CreditF .44	5.0	7	112	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
35⅛	24	CrockN 2	6.5	5	100	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
53	37	CrckN pf 3	6.5		4	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	23⅝	CrckN p	8.6		34	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	12⅝	CrmpK 1.04	6.3	6	22	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
33⅝	19⅛	CrouHi 1.38	4.3	10	10	32¼	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
35¼	26½	CrwnCk		8	10	34⅝	34	34⅛	— ¼
43⅝	29¾	CrwZel 2.10	5.3	8	160	39⅞	39⅝	39½	
60½	32	CrumF 2.52	4.6	5	83	55⅝	54½	54⅞	— ¼
17⅝	8	Culbro .60	6.7		54	9	8⅞	9	
39⅛	23⅞	CumEn 1.80	5.3	5	71	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+ ⅜
13	8⅛	CunnDrg .32	2.7	8	18	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
11⅞	10	Currinc 1.10	11.	4	19	10⅛	10	10⅛	
20⅝	11⅞	CurtW .80	4.3	9	575	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
27½	21¾	CurtW A 2	7.5		1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
29⅞	17½	Cyclps .88	3.5	4	54	25⅝	25⅜	25½	
		— D—D—D —							
14¼	8½	DPF		4	114	9⅝	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Damon .20	3.4	147	89	6	5⅞	5⅞	
18⅞	9½	DanRiv 1	5.9	5	105	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
31⅞	25⅝	DanaCp 1.48	5.0	6	166	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	15	Daniel .26b	1.3	10	51	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
48½	34½	Dartind 1.80	3.8	9	159	48	47½	47⅝	— ⅛
48½	34½	Dart pf 2	4.2		274	48	47½	48	+ ⅛
74½	52¼	DataGen		14	372	68⅝	67⅝	68⅛	+1½
48⅝	25⅝	DataTer .30	.7	14	37	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	
89½	48	Datapnt		15	542	85	83⅜	85	+ ½
18½	13⅝	Dayco .50b	3.0	4	66	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
44⅞	33⅛	DaytHd 1.60	3.7	6	86	43⅝	43¼	43½	— ⅛
17¼	14⅝	DaytPL 1.74	11.	9	95	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
40⅝	30¼	Deere s 1.60	4.1	8	384	39⅛	38⅞	39¼	+ ¼
14¼	12½	DelmP 1.38	10.	7	380	13½	13¼	13⅛	
50⅛	36½	DeltaA 1.20	2.8	6	497	42⅝	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
14¾	7⅛	Deltona		18	72	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	17⅛	DenMfs 1	5.3	7	17	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
31	17⅞	Dennys .88	4.5	7	62	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
20¾	13⅜	Dentsply .88	5.3	11	13	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
15⅛	10	DeSoto 1	8.1	9	43	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
16½	13⅝	DetEd 1.60	12.	7	224	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
70⅝	59⅝	DetE pf5.50	8.7		1	63	63	63	
94½	81	DetE pf9.32	11.		z40	83	83	83	
79¼	65	DetE pf7.45	11.		z110	66½	66½	66½	+1½
27	24⅛	DE pfF 2.75	11.		3	24⅛	d24	24⅛	
27	24	DE pfB 2.75	11.		7	24	24	24	
22⅛	19¼	DetE pr2.28	12.		8	19¼	d19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	16	Dexter 1	4.4	9	70	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	DiGior .56	5.4	6	85	10⅜	10	10⅜	— ⅛
24	23½	DiGior pf2.25	9.8		2	23⅛	d23	23	— ⅛
26½	15½	DialCp 1.20	5.5	7	53	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
43¾	30	DiaInt 2.20b	5.6	8	43	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
27½	19	DiamS 1.48	5.6	8	553	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
30½	16⅝	Diebold .70	2.4	13	79	29⅝	29¼	29½	
66⅝	44⅝	DigitalEq		16	732	64	63⅛	63⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	7	Dillingm .60	4.5	6	269	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
23¼	19½	Dillon s 1.08	5.7	9	110	19⅛	d18⅞	19	— ⅛
44½	33	Disney .48	1.2	11	294	39⅞	39¼	39⅜	— ⅛
6	1⅝	Divrsfdln		11	282	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	DivrsMtg			89	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
20⅛	13⅝	DrPepper .68	4.8	11	3941	14⅛	d13⅞	14¼	— ⅛
31½	14	Documat		9	72	22⅝	21¼	21⅞	— ⅜
47⅝	34⅞	DmeM g s.32			164	46½	46	46⅛	— ⅛
6	3⅛	DonLJ .14	3.2	14	24	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
31¼	25½	Donnly 1	3.4	10	50	29⅞	29½	29½	+ ⅛
20	11	Dorsey .75	4.2	6	43	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
60¾	39½	Dover 1.72	2.9	10	143	60¼	59½	59⅝	— ½
34⅞	24⅝	DowCh 1.60	4.8	9	2790	33⅝	32⅞	33	— ⅛
35⅛	23⅝	Dravo 1.28	4.3	7	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
53¾	35	Dresser 1.10	2.0	10	679	u54¼	53⅝	54¼	+ ⅜
17¼	14½	DrexB 1.60	10.		18	16⅛	16	16	
20⅞	10	Dreyfs .85e	4.3	8	15	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅜
45⅞	38⅜	duPont s 2	4.7	7	882	43⅝	42½	43	+ ¼
47½	41	duPnt pf3.50	8.5		7	41	d40⅞	41	—1
60⅝	52	duPnt pf4.50	8.7		2	51¾	d51⅝	51⅝	—1¼
20⅝	16½	DukeP 1.80	9.9	7	614	18⅛	18¼	18¼	
82	68½	Duke pf6.75	9.8		5	75	75	75	+ ⅜
95⅛	79	Duke pf8.20	10.		z50	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅝
29½	25⅜	Duke pf2.69	10.		19	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
97	81½	Duke pf 8.28	10.		z130	81	d80	80	—1¼
40	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	4.4	14	94	u40¼	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅜
17⅝	14¼	DuqLt 1.80	12.	12	165	15½	15¼	15¼	
26	20	Duq pfA2.10	9.8		z30	21½	21½	21½	+1
22¼	18	Duq pf 2	11.		z590	18½	18½	18½	
23⅛	18¾	Duq pf 2.07	11.		z50	19	19	19	— ⅛
25¾	20	Duq pr 2.31	11.		z150	20½	20½	20½	
28¼	24¼	Duq pr 2.75	11.		z130	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
86	65	Duq pf 7.20	11.		z90	66	66	66	
11⅜	6	DutchB .16	1.7		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.5	8	132	6¾	6	6¾	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —							
39⅝	24⅜	EG&G .60	1.5	14	147	39⅝	38½	39	+ ½
3⅝	1⅜	EMI .18e	9.8	13	1034	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 11)

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Digital Equipment Corporation's rapidly growing European Operation has four new Senior Controller positions open. If you have the qualifications indicated below, we would like to hear from you.

Within a particular segment of our operations, each controller will be responsible for staffing, managing, advising, operating management in financial budgeting, planning, forecasting, analysis, performance reporting, financial policies and systems.

Send your resume in strict confidence to Bill Steul, European Finance and Administration Manager or call him in Geneva, Switzerland (93 33 11).

EUROPEAN MANUFACTURING CONTROLLER
(based in Geneva)

We are employing approx. 1,500 people in our 4 European plants. Candidates must have at least 15 years proven manufacturing financial management experience in a multinational computer or electronics company, and professional accounting qualifications.

EUROPEAN SERVICES CONTROLLER
(based in Geneva)

Our rapidly expanding Field Service function employs over 2,500 people. Candidates must have at least 10 years of progressively more responsible financial management experience in the computer or electronics industry and possess professional accounting qualifications.

EUROPEAN CSS CONTROLLER
(based in Reading-United Kingdom)

Our computer Special Systems Group designs and manufactures customized hardware and software of four different locations in Europe. Candidates must have professional accounting qualifications and 6 years financial management experience in a manufacturing environment in the electronic or computer industry.

EUROPEAN COMPUTER PRODUCTS GROUP CONTROLLER
(based in Reading - United Kingdom)

Six hardware product lines applying new different marketing and distribution strategies are grouped in our Computer Products Group. Candidates must have professional accounting qualifications and at least 8 years financial management experience in a marketing orientated environment. Manufacturing experience would also be an asset.

Please send your resume in strict confidence to Bill Steul, European Finance and Administration Manager, or call him in Geneva, Switzerland, on 93 33 11.

digital
DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL — EUROPE,
12, av. des Morgines, C.P. 510, 1213 Petit-Lancy 1
Geneva-Switzerland, Tél. (022) 93 33 11

Unser Auftraggeber, eine angesehene, im Konsumgüterbereich stark engagierte, international tätige

Schweizer Handelsfirma

sucht das Gespräch mit einer unternehmerisch denkenden und erfahrenen Persönlichkeit als

MANAGING-DIRECTOR

welche direkt dem Verwaltungsrat unterstellt ist.

Auf der Grundlage der bisher erzielten Erfolge dieses finanziell starken Unternehmens gilt es, die gesteckten Rahmenziele im In- und Ausland und die damit verbundenen Aktivitäten zu erweitern. Die generellen Schwerpunkte liegen in der Tätigkeit weitreichender Leitungs-, Umsetzungs- und Koordinationsaufgaben, was die volle Entfaltung Ihrer Kreativität erfordert. Zur Entwicklung und Wahrnehmung der Marketing- und Vertriebs-Strategien steht ein gut qualifiziertes Kader zur Verfügung. Der gesamte Mitarbeiterstab zählt an die 280 Personen.

Besonders geeignet für diese Position erscheint uns ein Mitarbeiter mit

wirtschaftswissenschaftlicher Ausbildung

oder vergleichbarem Bildungsstand. Einige Jahre eigenverantwortliche Tätigkeit im Management einer internationalen Gesellschaft bilden das Erfahrungs-Potential, das es auf schweizerische Verhältnisse umzusetzen und anzuwenden gilt. Die Gesamtverantwortung dieser Tätigkeit kann daher ausschliesslich einer Persönlichkeit übertragen werden, welche befähigt ist, das Unternehmen durch rasche Entschlusskraft, sicheren Instinkt, erprobtes Urteilungsvermögen, Weitblick und Brillanz im Umgang mit Menschen planmässig und schwungvoll in die Zukunft zu führen.

Aufgrund der genannten Qualifikationsmerkmale geht hervor, dass Ihr Alter in der ersten Hälfte 40 liegen müsste; idealerweise besitzen Sie das Schweizer Bürgerrecht.

Es handelt sich um eine in ihrer Art seltene Position mit hoher Eigenverantwortung und Entscheidungskompetenz im obersten Management, welche zudem weitere Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten offen lässt.

Ihr zukünftiger Arbeits- und Wohnort wird in der Nordwestschweiz, im

Raume Basel

liegen.

Wenn Sie sich für diese anspruchsvolle Aufgabenstellung interessieren, senden Sie bitte Ihre aussagefähige Bewerbung in der Ihnen geeignet erscheinenden Form an Frau Isabel Steiger. Dabei dürfen Sie absolute Vertraulichkeit voraussetzen.

FIDES | Selektion von Führungskräften

FIDES Treuhandgesellschaft
Abteilung Unternehmensberatung
Elisabethenstrasse 15
CH-4010 Basel, Telefon (061) 23 79 20

Als Treuhänder seit 1910 der Diskretion verpflichtet

International Plant Breeders

IPB (Seeds) S.A.

SEEDS — A member of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies.

International Marketing Managers based South of France

International Plant Breeders (Seeds) SA, a member of the leading international seed group, Nickerson Seeds, is currently embarking on a worldwide expansion programme, and in enlarging its management team offers two challenging opportunities for International Marketing Managers.

Based in Pertuis, near Aix en Provence, the company is a small dynamic team producing and selling warm climate vegetable seeds on a worldwide basis, and is currently searching for International Marketing Managers for the Middle East and African regions.

Both positions carry full profit responsibility for the region concerned and embrace marketing, sales and customer liaison, technical servicing and new product development. Remuneration and benefits will be consistent with the highest international standards. The successful applicants will be based at Pertuis in France, but must be ready to undertake extensive travel in the markets concerned.

The positions advertised will be filled by young, energetic and ambitious self starters who are fluent in English and French, with a sales, marketing or technical background, in either agriculture or horticulture, and who have a strong commercial aptitude.

Candidates living in Europe or the Middle East please write in confidence with a full CV to:
Maurice Smith, Marketing Director
International Plant Breeders (Seeds) SA Chemin de St Marc,
Quartier le Bas Vidalet 84120 PERTUIS, France

Candidates living in the Americas or Asia write to:
Trevor Clarke, Divisional Director
International Plant Breeders (Seeds) SA
PO Box 12817 Reno Nevada 89510 USA

data entry operators

Compagnie Internationale pour l'Informatique
Cii-Honeywell Bull

data entry operators

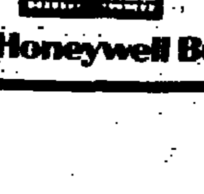
are required to work on a terminal.

Function: Enter texts in English for technical publications, organize page layouts.

Basic understanding of English and proficient typist.

Work place: Paris.

Send C.V., salary requirement and photo to:
Cii Honeywell Bull
A. HOREAUX - P.C. 2 LO 12 E
94, avenue Gambetta,
75960 PARIS CEDEX 20
(FRANCE).



Cii Honeywell Bull

HAVAS CONTACT

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

MARKETING DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

Sales manager, British educated, Greece, international experience includes major U.S. and European companies, with proven results in marketing and general-management, in consumer pharmaceutical and consumer durable. Multilingual. Will consider a responsible and challenging position with a growth oriented international company. Available next October.

Herald Tribune, Pindarou 26, Ext. MM, Athens, Greece.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Belgian, 35. Speaks French, Dutch, English, German fluently. Vast experience in sales, administration and finance. Seeks interesting assignment. Willing to travel and/or relocate.

Write: Box D 1,427, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Effectiveness is what you're looking for.
In a top executive.
In the advertising medium that will help you find him.

And effectiveness is what you'll get in the International Herald Tribune. Because it's read by senior decision-makers throughout Europe.

72% of our readers are decision-makers, including 55% at a senior level.

"INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES"
appears every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday

TO PLACE AN ADVERTISEMENT contact your nearest International Herald Tribune representative or Max Ferrero.
181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Tel.: 747-12-65 - Telex: 612-832.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
24½	E Sys s 1	4.0 12 12 25 24¾ 25
19	EagleP .88	3.6 8 19 24½ 24¼ 24¼
17¾	Easco 1.20	6.2 6 15 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝
7	EastAir	3 246 7⅞ 7¾ 7¾
22	EsAir pf2.69	12. 6 22⅝ 22½ 22½— ¼
13	EastGF .92	4.8 10 1297 20 18⅝ 19⅛—1
13¼	EastUtl 1.40	11. 8 19 14 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
52	EsKod 2.40	4.5 9 1545 53½ 52⅞ 53 — ⅛
28¼	Eaton s	5 84 u28⅝ 28⅜ 28⅝+ ⅜
14⅝	Echlin .44	2.3 13 95 18⅞ 18½ 18⅝+ ¼
23½	Eckrd Jk 1	3.5 11 382 28⅜ 28⅛ 28½— ¼
24⅝	EdisBr 1.32	4.4 7 83 30⅛ 29⅝ 30⅛+ ⅜
14	Edwrd .60a	3.6 4 55 16⅝ 16 16½— ⅜
13⅛	ElPaso 1.32	6.2 7 313 21½ 21¼ 21⅜+ ¼
21	EPG dpf2.35	11. 17 21⅞ 21½ 21½
8⅝	ElcorCp .24	2.4 7 25 10⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛+ ⅜
5⅛	ElecAssc	13 56 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
15⅜	EDS 1	4.1 13 65 24⅜ 23⅝ 24⅝+ ⅝
3¼	ElMeMa	5 118 3⅝ 3⅜ 3½
7⅛	EMM pf.75k	5 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛
17½	Elgin 1.60	7.4 7 20 21⅞ 21½ 21⅝
3½	Elixir	22 1969 u 7⅜ 5½ 7 +1
32¼	EmrsEl 1.44	4.2 11 275 34⅝ 34⅜ 34½— ⅛
16⅞	EmryA 1	4.6 12 56 21⅝ 20⅞ 21⅝+ ⅝
30¼	Emhart 2.40	6.2 6 142 39 38⅝ 39 + ¼
12½	EmpDs 1.40	11. 7 17 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝— ¼
13⅛	EmpGas .50	1.7 9 15 u29⅞ 29⅜ 29½+ ⅜
24⅝	EngMC 1.50	3.1 8 912 48¼ 47⅝ 47⅝+ ⅜
13⅝	EnnisB s.56	3.1 8 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
16⅞	Enserch 1.56	6.0 12 1062 27¼ 25⅞ 26 —1⅜
13⅝	Entex s .80	4.4 9 64 18⅛ 18 18¼+ ⅛
16	Envrtec 1	5.3 15 40 19 18⅝ 18⅝
20⅝	Equifx 2.20	10. 7 57 22 21⅝ 22 + ⅜
10⅛	Equimk .96	8.9 6 7 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅝
22	Eqmk pf2.31	10. 3 22⅝ 22⅜ 22⅜— ⅛
17⅝	EqutG s1.64	7.2 6 42 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅝— ¼
16⅛	EqtLf 2	11. 9 23 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅝
23⅝	Esmrk 1.84	6.1 7 1150 u30⅛ 29 30⅛+1¼
8½	Esquire .70	3.5 7 14 20⅛ 19⅝ 20⅛— ⅛
10⅝	EssexCh .70	5.4 5 7 13 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
9⅝	Estrlin .80	2.8 9 48 29⅛ 28⅝ 29 — ⅛
19⅝	Ethyl 1.35	5.0 6 171 27⅛ 26¾ 27 + ⅜
16	EvanP 1.20a	5.0 6 173 24⅜ 23⅝ 24⅛+ ⅜
12⅝	Evan pf1.40	11. 3 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
23½	ExCelO 1.90	5.1 7 238 37½ 37 37 — ⅜
15⅝	Exclsr 1.77e	10. 11 17 16⅞ 17
47½	Exxon 4	6.9 8 2049 58¼ 57⅞ 57⅞— ½
	— F-F-F —	
22	FMC 1.40	5.2 6 111 27⅝ 27 27
31½	FMC pf 2.25	6.4 2 35 34⅞ 35 + ¼
7⅝	Fabrge .48	4.1 9 135 9⅝ 9⅜ 9¾+ ⅛
5	FabriCtr .28	5.1 5 48 5½ 5⅜ 5½+ ⅛
3⅝	FacetEnt	95 12 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ⅛
25	Fairchd s 1	2.8 7 272 u35½ 34¼ 35½+1⅛
8⅝	FairmtF .76	6.9 12 30 11¼ 11 11 — ⅜
9	FamDlr .40	2.8 8 8 14½ 14¼ 14¼— ⅛
11⅛	FrWstFn	5 81 15⅝ 15¼ 15⅝+ ½
3⅛	FarahMf	79 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜
4	Fedders	513 4¼ 4 4⅛— ⅛
31⅛	FedCo. 2.40	6.2 6 24 39½ 39 39 — ¼
21	FedExpr	13 747 38½ 36½ 38 — ¼
15¼	FdMog s1.08	5.9 5 62 18⅜ 18¼ 18¼+ ⅛
15	FedNM 1.28	7.5 5 1030 17½ 17¼ 17⅛— ⅛
18⅛	FedPB .90	3.1 28 647 u29⅝ 29 29⅛+ ⅜
12⅛	FdSignl s.80	5.0 7 34 16 15⅝ 16 + ¼
28⅛	FedDSt 1.70	5.7 7 131 29⅞ 29⅝ 29⅝
18⅛	Ferro 1.20	4.9 6 77 24⅝ 23⅞ 24¼+ ⅜
7	FidFin .60	5.5 4 9 11⅛ 11 11 — ⅛
29½	FidUnl 2.80	8.2 6 59 34¼ 33½ 34¼+ ⅜
22⅛	Fidcst 1.40a	5.0 4 142 27⅞ 27 27⅜+ ½
9	Filmwy .20b	1.3 10 275 15⅞ 14⅞ 15⅜+ ⅜
8⅛	Filmwy pf	30 10½ 10 10½+ ½
10	FinCpA .50	3.0 6 15 16½ 16½ 16½
11⅛	FinSBar 1	5.8 5 39 17⅛ 17 17⅛
21⅛	FinlFed 1.40	3.8 6 34 37 36½ 36½— ¼
9½	Firestn .60	6.0 367 10⅛ 9⅞ 10 — ⅛
14	FtChrt .80	4.2 6 265 19⅛ 18⅝ 19 + ⅜
16⅛	FstChic 1.20	6.6 5 215 18⅛ 17⅞ 18⅛+ ⅛
31⅛	FtBnTx 1.56	4.1 8 16 37⅝ 37⅜ 38½+ ⅛
31⅛	FtInBn 1.40	3.5 9 28 39⅝ 39⅜ 39⅝+ ⅛
8	FstMiss .40	1.8 48 302 22¼ 21⅞ 21⅞+ ⅛
25	FstNBo 2.20	6.6 6 241 u33⅛ 32⅝ 33⅛+ ½
21	FNStBn 2.20	9.5 6 41 23½ 23⅛ 23⅛— ¼
12⅛	FstPa 1.32	10. 8 197 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
1⅛	FstPa wt	12 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
1½	FstPaMtg	50 2½ 2⅜ 2½+ ⅛
10½	FtUnRl 1.20	7.4 17 46 16⅝ 16½ 16½— ⅛
6⅛	FtVaBk .50	6.8 6 19 7⅜ 7¼ 7⅜+ ⅛
22½	FtWisc 1.88	6.5 6 31 29 28⅝ 27⅞— ⅛
19⅞	FischM 1.40	5.5 6 12 25½ 25⅜ 25½
7⅝	FishFds .60	5.9 302 10⅛ 10⅛ 10¼
13⅛	FishrScl .52	2.6 8 76 20⅛ 19⅞ 20⅛+ ⅛
7⅞	FleetEnt .52	5.6 7 99 9¼ 9⅛ 9¼
15½	Fleming .90	5.1 7 6 18 17½ 17⅝
13	FlexiV .80	5.1 5 160 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅝+ ⅝
13⅝	Flexi pf1.61	12. 24 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜
25¼	Flntkt 1.40b	2.8 8 35 50⅛ 50⅛ 50⅛+ ⅛
38⅛	FlaECst	4 7 56 55½ 55½— ½
25⅛	FlaPL 2.40	9.2 7 396 26⅛ 26 26 — ¼
27⅛	FlaPow 2.76	9.9 6 228 28⅛ 27⅞ 27⅞— ⅛
20⅛	FlaStl 1.80	4.8 4 18 37⅝ 37⅛ 37⅛+ ⅛
34½	Fluors 1	2.2 12 1838 u45⅛ 42 44⅝+1⅜
74	Fluor pf 3	1.9 1 u160 160 160 +3
11⅝	FooteC 1.70	7.4 8 5 u23 22⅝ 23 + ¼
39	FordM 4	9.5 3 878 42⅝ 42⅛ 42⅛— ⅛
17⅛	ForMK 1.56	5.2 6 1237 u28⅝ 28 30⅛+1⅜
27⅛	FMK pf 1.80	3.8 14 u48 48 48 +2
12⅛	FtDear 1.24	10. 22 12¼ 12⅛ 12⅛
35½	FrtHow 1.32	3.1 10 55 43⅛ 42⅝ 43 — ⅛
19⅛	FosWh s.44	2.8 7 180 23½ 22⅝ 23 — ⅜
1½	Fotomat .29t	.25 167 7⅜ 7 7⅜+ ⅛
24¼	FourPhs	14 313 40⅛ 39⅛ 39⅞+ ⅛
8⅛	FoxStaP .68	7.2 6 19 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ⅛
29⅛	Foxbro 1.20	3.2 10 68 37⅝ 37½ 37⅝+ ⅛
5⅝	FrankM .30	3.1 6 608 10⅛ 9⅝ 9⅝— ½
30	FrptMn s1.20	2.4 15 594 48 46⅝ 46⅝+ ⅝
18½	Frigtrn .30	2.7 9 139 11⅝ 10⅞ 11⅛+ ⅜
25⅜	Fruehf 2.40	7.7 4 179 31⅝ 30⅞ 31 + ½
7½	Fuqua .44	3.1 4 298 14¼ 13⅞ 14
12⅛	Fuqa pf1.25	8.9 3 14⅛ 14 14 — ½
	— G-G-G —	
9⅝	GAF .68	6.3 5 104 11 10⅞ 10⅞
14⅝	GAF pf 1.20	7.6 4 16 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅛
23⅛	GATX 2	4.6 10 1518 u43⅛ 40½ 43⅛+3½
30	GAT pf 2.50	4.8 51 u52½ 50 52½+2½
12⅛	GCA .20	.5 23 77 37⅛ 36⅝ 36⅝
6⅛	GDV	4 45 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
4⅛	GF Eqp	10 7 4½ 4⅛ 4½— ⅛
12⅛	GK Tec 1.10	4.8 12 343 u22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅝+ ¼
20	GK pf 1.94	7.1 175 u27⅝ 27 27½+ ⅛
1⅛	GMR Pr	31 2 3⅛ 3⅛
23⅛	GamSk 1.50	5.1 5 33 29½ 28⅞ 29⅜+ ⅛
39½	Gannett 1.76	3.6 14 77 u49 48⅝ 48⅝
6⅛	GapStr .28	4.5 5 13 8⅛ 8⅛
17⅛	Gartnk 1.24	6.9 6 30 18 17⅞ 18 + ¼
12⅛	GosSvc 1.28	8.2 6 18 15⅞ 15½ 15⅝— ⅛
6	Gateway .60	6.9 4 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
23⅛	GearhtO .22	.7 22 62 45 43⅝ 45 +1
23	Gelco 1	2.7 11 129 37⅛ 36⅝ 37⅛+ ⅜
20⅛	GemCa	3 u28⅞ 28⅜ 28⅝+ ⅛
13½	Gemin 1.80	11. 10 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅜
9⅛	GAInv 1.22e	9.2 12 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
29⅛	GnAmO .60b	1.0 27 493 60½ 59⅝ 60⅝+ ⅜
14	GnBcsh .80	5.0 4 5 16 16 16
6¼	GnCare s	17 95 16⅛ 15⅝ 16 — ⅜
18	GCInm s.68	3.0 9 71 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅝— ⅛
27⅛	GDyn s 1.20	2.5 8 691 u48⅛ 47⅛ 47⅜+1⅛
50	GDyn pf4.25	7.0 9 u60⅞ 60 60⅝+ ⅛
45⅛	GenEl 2.80	5.5 9 776 51¼ 50⅞ 50⅝— ¼
28⅛	GnFds 2	5.5 7 374 36⅝ 36¼ 36⅛+ ⅛
21⅛	GnGth 1.56e	3.7 31 234 42⅛ 42¼ 42¼
9⅛	GnHost .70	3.2 10 150 22¼ 21⅞ 22 — ⅛
22½	GnInst .80	1.8 9 544 43⅛ 42⅝ 43⅛+ ⅛
31	GnInstr pf 3	7.2 1 41⅞ 41⅞ 41⅞+ ⅛
10⅛	GenMed .44	3.4 9 116 13⅛ 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
23⅛	GnMills 1.32	5.0 9 122 26⅛ 26¼ 26⅛+ ⅛
53⅛	GMot 6.30e	10. 5 1447 64⅝ 63 63⅛— ⅛
43	GMot pf3.75	8.6 1 43⅛ 43⅛ 43⅛+ ⅛
57	GMot pf 5	8.8 8 57⅛ d56⅞ 56⅞— ⅛
9⅛	GnPort .80	5.0 5 114 16 15⅞ 16 + ⅛
8⅛	GPU 1.40e	16. 4 473 9⅛ 9 9
5	GnRefr	74 48 13 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅜
24⅛	GnSignl 1	2.9 11 496 34⅛ 34⅝ 34⅞
6⅛	GnSteel .40b	4.3 7 10 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
25⅛	GTE 2.72	9.7 6 1460 28⅛ 28 28⅛+ ⅛
27	GTE pf 2.50	9.3 4 27⅛ 27 27 — ½
24	GTE pf 2.48	10. 22 24⅛ 24 24 — ⅛
20	GTire 1.50	6.5 6 346 23⅛ 22⅞ 23 — ¼
3⅛	Genesco	18 164 4⅛ 4 4
18⅛	Gensf g s1.20	107 23⅛ 22⅞ 23⅛+ ⅜
21	GenuPt s.88	3.4 12 137 25⅞ 25½ 25⅞
24	GaPac 1.10	3.8 9 2764 29 28⅝ 28⅞+ ⅜
34⅛	GaPacpf2.24	6.4 7 34⅞ 34⅝ 34⅝
33½	GaPac pfB	18 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛+ ¼
21⅛	GaPw pf2.56	12. 235 22¼ 22⅛ 22¼+ ⅛
21⅛	GaPw pf2.52	12. 4 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
24⅛	GaPw pf2.75	11. 3 25 25 25
66	GaPw pf7.72	12. z50 67⅛ 67 67 + ⅜
21⅛	Geosrc .80	1.9 12 16 41⅛ 41⅛ 41⅛— ⅛
24	GerbPd 1.62	5.8 9 74 28⅛ 28 28 — ⅛
33	Getty 1.40	2.2 12 391 u66⅛ 64⅛ 64⅝+ ¾
17⅛	Getty pf1.20	6.7 1 18 18 18
6⅛	GiantPC .60	6.8 11 21 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝+ ⅛
10⅛	GibrFn .60	4.3 6 49 14⅛ 14 14 — ⅛
12⅛	GldLew 1	4.5 5 79 22 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅛
12	GiffHil s.92	5.5 6 148 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅛
23⅛	Gillette 1.72	6.6 7 476 26⅛ 26 26 + ⅛
6⅛	Ginosinc .20	2.0 7 87 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛
14	GleasW .80	3.4 6 42 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛+ ½
10⅛	GlobMar .20	.7 12 599 u28⅛ 27⅝ 28⅛+ ⅜
16⅛	GldWFn .50	3.2 5 28 15½ 15⅛ 15½
16⅛	Gdrich 1.44	6.3 4 252 23⅛ 22⅞ 23 — ⅛
15	Goodyr 1.30	8.6 5 1124 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
16⅛	GordJw .60	2.3 5 118 25⅛ 25½ 25⅝+ ⅛
22⅛	Gould 1.72	6.6 8 266 26⅛ 26 26⅛
22⅛	Gould pf1.35	5.4 2 25 25 25
25⅛	Grace 2.05	5.2 8 975 39⅛ 39⅛ 39⅛— ⅛
31	Grainer .92	2.5 12 91 37⅛ 37⅛ 37½
16⅛	Granitvl 1	7.8 101 13⅛ 12½ 12⅝— ⅛
11	GrayDr .80	7.2 7 37 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
5	GtAtPc	98 8½ 8⅛ 8½
22⅛	GtLkInt .68	2.3 5 18 29⅛ 29¼ 29⅛+ ½
21⅛	GNIrn 2.25e	8.6 9 5 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
29⅛	GtNoNk 1.40	3.7 8 154 38 37½ 37⅝— ⅛
16⅛	GtWFin s.84	3.3 6 650 25⅛ 25⅛ 25½— ⅛
11	Greyh 1.04	7.5 8 268 14 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅛
5-16	Greyhnd wt	67 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
7⅛	GrowG .44b	4.5 6 57 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
3½	GthRty	32 5⅛ 5⅜ 5½+ ⅛
14⅛	Grumm 1.20	6.2 11 102 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
11⅛	Guardin s.32	2.8 6 45 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
11⅛	GlfWstn .75	4.6 4 537 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
64½	GlfW pf 5.75	8.8 38 65 65 65 + ½
55⅛	GlfW pf 3.87	5.0 1 77½ 77½ 77½+ ½
28⅛	GlfW pf 2.50	7.1 34 35 34⅝ 35 + ¼
22⅛	GulfOil 2.05	6.1 7 3911 34⅛ 33⅝ 33⅛— ⅛
8½	GulfRes .32	1.6 10 890 20⅛ 19½ 20⅛— ½
14⅛	GulfR pf1.30	5.2 8 25⅛ 24⅝ 25 —1
15⅛	GulfR pf1.60	6.7 149 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
11⅛	GlfStUt 1.36	11. 7 71 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
12⅛	GulfUtd 1	4.0 11 732 25 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
6	Gulton .50	3.8 8 44 13 12⅝ 13 + ¼
	— H-H-H —	
2⅛	HMW	6 90 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
4⅛	Haloca	3 3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
22	HallFB 1.34	4.8 10 53 28⅛ 27⅝ 27⅝
58⅛	Hallibt 1.80	2.3 12 1750 79⅛ 78⅛ 79⅛+ ⅛
15½	HamrP 1.40	6.3 6 96 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
14	HanJS 1.51e	10. 37 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
17½	HanJI 1.84a	10. 30 18⅛ 18 18
10½	Hndlmn 1	8.2 5 79 12⅛ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
14⅛	HandyH .60	2.1 15 35 29½ 28½ 28⅝— ⅛
28⅛	Hanna 1.80	4.7 6 15 39 38⅛ 38⅛—1
26⅛	HarBrJ 1.44	3.8 10 33 38⅛ 38 38⅛+ ⅛
8⅛	Harlees .24	1.7 6 135 14⅛ 14⅛ 14½+ ⅛

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
26 17⅛	Hornisht 1	4.8 31 341 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝+ ⅛
32⅛ 15⅝	Harrah .50	1.6 17 114 32 31⅝ 31⅝
34⅛ 26⅛	HarrBk 2	7.0 6 36 29 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅜
36⅛ 25⅛	Harris .72	2.2 13 156 32⅝ 32 32⅛— ⅝
36½ 28	Harsco 1.80	5.7 6 67 31½ 31 31½+ ⅛
15⅛ 10	HarlSM .88	6.9 5 30 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅝— ⅛
25 16⅛	HarteHk .56	2.3 13 14 24½ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
13 7	HartfZd .40b	4.3 5 11 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
16½ 14	HattSe 1.50	10. 10 13 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝+ ⅛
28⅛ 23⅛	HwilEl 2.24	9.0 7 2 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛
21⅛ 13⅛	HayesA 1.28	9.1 233 228 14⅛ 14 14 — ⅛
18⅛ 10⅛	Hazeltn .60	3.6 7 38 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
23⅛ 28⅛	HeathTec s	5 756 22⅛ 21 22 + ⅛
19 8⅛	Hecks .20	1.7 9 107 18⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
24 4⅛	HeclaM	13 1357 22⅛ 20⅛ 21 — ⅛
28 25⅛	HeilmB s	12 7 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛
44⅛ 34½	HeinzH 2.20	5.2 9 87 42⅛ 42 42⅛— ⅛
34⅛ 27½	Heinz pf1.70	5.6 9 31 30½ 30½— ½
10⅛ 6⅛	HelneC	9 48 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
34 16	Hellrlnt 1.20	4.8 9 304 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅛
74½ 35⅛	HelmrP .48	.7 15 22 73⅛ 72⅛ 73⅛+ ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛	HemCap	38 u 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
8½ 7⅛	HemInc .66e	8.0 4 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
22⅛ 14½	HerculsT.10	5.1 7 330 21⅛ 21½ 21½— ⅛
25⅛ 17⅛	Hershy 1.40	5.6 7 67 25⅛ 24⅞ 25
11⅛ 7	Hesston	29 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
31⅛ 25⅛	Heublin 1.52	5.4 9 163 28⅛ 27⅛ 28
59½ 46⅛	HewltPk s.40	.7 17 253 58⅛ 57½ 58⅛+ ⅛
11⅛ 5½	HighVlt .18	1.0 12 163 9⅛ 9½ 9⅛+ ⅛
38⅛ 25⅛	Hillenbd 1.88	3.1 7 24 35⅛ 35⅛ 35⅛— ⅛
35⅛ 22	Hilton 1	3.2 9 257 31⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛+ ⅛
25 15⅛	Hobart 1.20	5.5 9 397 22 20⅛ 21⅛+2⅛
28⅛ 15⅛	Holiday .66	3.3 9 451 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
34⅛ 15	HollyS	34 22½ 22⅛ 22⅛
11⅛ 9½	HmeG pf1.10	11. 5 10 10 10
43⅛ 29	Homst 1.20a	2.9 11 846 41⅛ 40½ 40⅛—1⅛
28 22	Honda .37e	1.4 24 8 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛
87⅛ 59⅛	Honwll 2.60	3.3 8 453 79 78⅛ 78⅛— ⅛
25½ 18⅛	HoovU 1.24	6.5 5 28 19 18⅛ 19 + ⅛
11½ 2⅛	Horizon	12 1528 9½ 8 8½—1⅛
37⅛ 24⅛	HospCp .50	1.3 14 198 37½ 37 37½+ ⅛
23⅛ 13	HostInt .60	3.3 6 144 18½ 17⅛ 18 + ⅛
36⅛ 24½	HouaM 1.40	4.3 7 7 32⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛
7⅛ 4⅛	HousFb .20	4.3 13 62 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
22 16⅛	HoushF 1.55	7.6 6 207 20⅛ 20½ 20½— ⅛
48⅛ 38⅛	HouF pf2.37	5.2 2 45⅛ 45⅛ 45⅛— ⅛
34 28⅛	HouF pf2.50	7.5 13 33⅛ 33 33⅛+ ⅛
33 26⅛	HousIn 2.36	8.2 6 108 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛+ ⅛
36 19⅛	HousNG 1.10	3.3 9 615 33½ 33 33⅛+ ¼
23⅛ 9	HowdJn .44	2.0 14 995 22 21⅛ 21⅛
19⅛ 15⅛	Hobbrd 1.72	9.7 10 21 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
24½ 16½	HudMn g.30e	31 24½ 24 24 — ⅛
21 8⅛	Huffy .68	3.6 8 64 19 17⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
50 39½	HughsTl s.84	1.8 14 570 48½ 47⅛ 47⅛— ½
36⅛ 14⅛	Human .75	2.3 14 167 33⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛
23⅛ 21⅛	Humn pf2.50	12. 19 21⅛ 21⅛ 21½— ⅛
17⅛ 11	HuntCh .40	3.0 9 89 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ¼
21⅛ 13½	HuttEF .80	4.3 4 63 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
15½ 9⅛	Huyck .72	5.2 18 21 14 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
	— I-I-I —	
30⅛ 22⅛	IC Ind 1.84	6.6 5 262 28⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛— ¼
47⅛ 39⅛	IC In pf 3.50	8.2 351 42⅛ 42¼ 42⅛+ ⅛
8 4	ICN	141 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
49⅛ 36	INACp 3	6.4 5 161 47⅛ 47 47⅛
18 15⅛	INAIn 1.62	10. 22 15⅛ 15½ 15½— ⅛
14⅛ 9⅛	IU Int .95	6.7 38 1635 14⅛ 13⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
42 28⅛	IUInt A	1 42 42 42 +2
22½ 15⅛	IUInt pf1.25	5.7 7 22 22 22 +1½
17⅛ 13⅛	IUInt pf1.36	7.7 57 17⅛ 17½ 17⅛+ ⅛
27 23	IdahoP 2.40	10. 9 102 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
27½ 18⅛	IdealB 1.60	6.2 6 468 26 25⅛ 25⅛
7⅛ 4	IdealT	21 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
25⅛ 20	IllPowr 2.28	11. 8 172 21½ 21 21 —1
29½ 20⅛	ITW 1	3.8 8 58 26⅛ 26 26 — ½
29⅛ 15	ImplCp 1.20	4.5 5 24 26⅛ 26½ 26⅛+ ⅛
24 14⅛	INCO .40	1.7 89 282 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
8 5⅛	IncCap	21 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
82 67	IndiM pf7.76	12. z100 67 67 67 —3
22⅛ 19	IndiM pf2.15	11. 5 19 d18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
24⅛ 20	IndiM pf2.25	11. 2 20 20 20 — ¼
28½ 25	IndiGas 2.40	8.8 6 1 30 30 30
24 21⅛	IndiPL 2.12	9.3 7 176 22⅛ 22½ 22⅛+ ⅛
21⅛ 15⅛	IndiNat 1.44	7.0 6 34 21 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
29⅛ 11⅛	Inexco .14	.5 28 326 27⅛ 27 27⅛— ⅛
60½ 44⅛	IngerR 3.16	5.5 8 133 57⅛ 57 57⅛+ ⅛
41⅛ 30⅛	IngR pf2.35	6.6 17 35⅛ 35½ 35⅛+ ⅛
48⅛ 33½	IndlSH 2.80a	7.9 5 324 35⅛ 35⅛ 35⅛
16 11½	Inslico .94b	6.8 6 30 14 13⅛ 13⅛
18 13½	Inslic pf1.25	7.5 3 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
2⅛ 1⅛	InstinvTr	13 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
22⅛ 13⅛	Intagon .44a	1.5 12 293 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅛
22⅛ 18⅛	ItcoSe 1.92a	10. 18 19 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
43 34	Interco 2.40	5.7 6 42 42 41⅛ 42 + ⅛
32 24⅛	IntDiv 8.11e	5 2 32 32 32
29½ 21⅛	IntrIk 2.28	7.9 12 16 28⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 10⅛	IntAlum .60	4.6 6 73 13⅛ 13 13⅛— ⅛
80 63⅛	IBM s 3.44	5.0 13 3550 69 d64⅛ 68⅛
26 20	IntFlav .80	3.8 13 187 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
45½ 31⅛	IntHarv 2.50	6.1 4 556 41 40⅛ 40⅛+ ⅛
59 34	IntMin 3	5.1 9 101 u59½ 58⅛ 59⅛+ ⅛
23⅛ 17	IntMult 1.80	6.8 6 58 20⅛ 20 20
47⅛ 35⅛	IntPapr 2.20	5.1 5 524 43⅛ 42½ 43⅛— ⅛
31 8⅛	IntRectf .32	1.1 12 603 u28⅛ 26⅛ 28⅛+1⅛
32⅛ 26⅛	IntTT 2.20	7.9 6 1094 28 27⅛ 28 — ⅛
59⅛ 47½	IntTT pfH 4	8.0 6 50 50 50 — ⅛
53⅛ 44⅛	IntTT pfJ 4	8.6 2 46⅛ 46⅛ 46⅛+ ⅛
53½ 44	IntTT pfK 4	8.9 221 45⅛ 44⅛ 45 + ⅛
58½ 49⅛	IntTT pfO 5	9.3 20 53⅛ 53⅛ 53⅛+ ⅛
40⅛ 32⅛	IntTT pf2.25	6.5 4 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛— ⅛
57⅛ 47½	IntTT pf4.50	9.0 172 50 49⅛ 49⅛
21⅛ 15	Intrpce 1.30	6.3 6 47 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
84½ 60⅛	Intrpce pf 5	6.2 1 81⅛ 81⅛ 81⅛+ ⅛
40 27⅛	IntpGp 1.60b	5.4 7 7 29⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛+ ⅛
15⅛ 13⅛	IntpPw 1.50a	10. 7 21 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
24⅛ 19⅛	IntPw pf2.28	11. z200 20 19⅛ 19⅛
24⅛ 17⅛	IowaBf s.52	2.2 7 784 24⅛ 22 24 +2⅛
16⅛ 13⅛	IowaEl 1.50	11. 6 26 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
21½ 18⅛	IowlIG 2	11. 7 10 19 18⅛ 19 + ⅛
25½ 21⅛	IowlII pf2.31	10. z60 23 22½ 23 — ⅛
27 22⅛	IowaPL 2.52	11. 7 47 23⅛ 23 23⅛
23⅛ 19⅛	IowaPS 2.04	9.6 5 29 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛	IpcoHp .12	2.0 18 84 6 5⅛ 6
34 14	ItekCp	17 469 33⅛ 31½ 31⅛— ⅛
33⅛ 8	ItelCp .80	9.6 638 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 8⅛	Itel pf 1.44	18. 80 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
	— J-J-J —	
27½ 19⅛	JmesF 1.40	5.3 11 26 26½ 26⅛ 26½+ ⅛
12⅛ 6⅛	Jamsw .08b	.8 5 21 10⅛ 10⅛ 10½
18⅛ 14⅛	Jantzen 1	6.5 5 21 15⅛ 15½ 15½
13⅛ 9⅛	JapnF 1.53e	16. 64 10⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
38 29	JeffPil 1.30	3.4 9 126 35⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛— ⅛
44 29⅛	JerCpf 4	13. z210 31½ 31 31 — ¼
97⅛ 69⅛	JerCpf 9.36	13. z30 75⅛ 75⅛ 75⅛—2⅛
122 95⅛	JerCpf13.50	13. z190 105 103½ 103½—1½
107 84⅛	JerCpf 11	13. z100 84½ 84½ 84½—2½
24½ 16⅛	JerCpf 2.18	13. 2 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
27 19	JewelC 1.68	6.8 7 101 25⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ½
6⅛ 2⅛	Jewelcor	13 387 6⅛ 5⅛ 6
32⅛ 22½	JhnMan 1.92	7.6 5 197 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
64⅛ 58⅛	JnMn pf5.40	9.2 78 59 d58⅛ 58⅛
85 67⅛	JohnJn 2	2.7 14 316 73⅛ 73⅛ 73⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 5½	JohnEF	18 32 9 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
31⅛ 21⅛	JohnCn 1.10	3.9 7 121 28 28 28⅛+ ⅛
39⅛ 28⅛	JohnC pf 2	5.6 1 35½ 35½ 35½+ ⅛
16¼ 11⅛	JonLgn .68	4.9 10 20 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
37½ 27⅛	Jorgen 1.30	4.2 5 9 31⅛ 31 31⅛+ ½
22⅛ 16⅛	Jostens 1	5.1 8 1 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
36 27½	JoyMfg 1.72	5.4 9 359 31⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛+ ¼
	— K-K-K —	
81 47	KLM 3.49e	7.5 9 4 47⅛ d46⅛ 46⅛— ⅛
28⅛ 22⅛	K mart .84	3.2 9 891 26⅛ 25⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
21⅛ 16⅛	KaisrAl 1.20	5.5 5 493 21⅛ 21½ 21⅛+ ⅛
82 64	Kai 57pf4.75	5.8 15 81½ 81½ 81½+ ½
29⅛ 18⅛	KaisCe 1.40	5.5 5 120 25⅛ 25⅛ 25½— ⅛
23⅛ 16⅛	KaiC pf 1.37	6.6 34 20⅛ 20½ 20⅛— ⅛
46 17⅛	KaisrSt 1.50	4.2 19 216 36⅛ 35⅛ 36⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 6½	KaneMil .28	3.4 5 29 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 12⅛	Kaneb .80	4.3 9 238 18⅛ 18 18½+ ⅛
27⅛ 24	KCtyPL 2.66	11. 6 55 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛
50 44	KCPL pf4.50	10. z10 45 45 45 —1
33⅛ 17½	KCSoin 1.10	3.7 7 34 29⅛ 29½ 29⅛+ ½
11⅛ 9⅛	KCSou pf 1	10. z280 10 10 10 + ⅛
19⅛ 16⅛	KanGE 1.90	12. 10 138 16½ d16⅛ 16⅛— ¼
23⅛ 18⅛	KanNb 1.48	7.4 7 147 20⅛ 19⅛ 20
21½ 18⅛	KanPLt 1.96	11. 7 27 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
11⅛ 5⅛	KatyInd	4 292 10⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 16⅛	Katy pf 1.46	5.6 69 26⅛ 25½ 26 + ⅛
13⅛ 5⅛	KaufBr .34	2.1 9 1090 11⅛ 10⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
20⅛ 17	Keane .60	3.0 6 29 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
16⅛ 6⅛	Keller .30	2.2 9 45 13⅛ 13½ 13½
22 17	Kellogg 1.32	6.8 10 115 20⅛ 19½ 19½— ⅛
17⅛ 10⅛	Kellwd .80	7.6 14 4 10½ 10⅛ 10½
31⅛ 10	KenilRty .20e	.7 229 34 29⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛+ ½
47⅛ 29⅛	Kenmtl 1.32	2.9 8 21 46⅛ 45⅛ 46⅛+ ⅛
30⅛ 19	Kennct 1.20	4.2 19 546 29⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛— ⅛
21⅛ 17⅛	KyUtil 2.04	10. 6 23 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 10⅛	KerrGls .44	4.0 6 70 11⅛ 11 11⅛— ⅛
19⅛ 19⅛	KerrG pf1.78	8.8 6 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
64 41⅛	KerrM 1.55	2.4 11 852 u65⅛ 63 64½+1
17⅛ 9⅛	KeysCon	34 6 14 13⅛ 13½— ½
25⅛ 17	Keyslnt s.48	2.8 14 107 24⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛+ ½
38 27⅛	KiddeW 1.40	4.2 5 145 u38⅛ 37⅛ 38 + ⅛
50 41½	Kidde prB 4	8.0 54 50 49⅛ 50 + ⅛
50 42⅛	Kidde pfC 4	8.0 3 u50⅛ 49⅛ 50⅛+ ⅛
29⅛ 20	Kidde pf1.64	5.5 10 u30 29⅛ 30 +1
49⅛ 39⅛	KimbCl 2.88	6.4 7 122 45⅛ 44⅛ 44⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 11⅛	KingDSt .90	6.5 7 17 14⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
25 16⅛	Kirsch 1.32	6.9 5 22 19⅛ 19 19 — ⅛
28 20⅛	KnigtRd .70	2.8 10 22 25 24⅛ 25 + ⅛
27⅛ 16⅛	Koehrin 1.10	4.6 6 125 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
36½ 27⅛	Koeh pf 2.75	8.4 1 32⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛
33⅛ 19⅛	Kollmr .64	2.0 9 24 31½ 30⅛ 31½+ ⅛
27⅛ 17⅛	Kopprs 1.20	4.7 8 165 25½ 24½ 25⅛+ ⅛
58⅛ 43	Kraft 3	6.2 7 138 49 48⅛ 48⅛— ⅛
13½ 7½	Kroehlr	2 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
27 18⅛	Kroger s1.36	5.4 7 121 25⅛ 24⅛ 25 + ⅛
17½ 12½	Kuhlm .80a	6.2 5 27 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
15 9	Kysor .86	6.2 4 67 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
	— L-L-L —	
10⅛ 5⅛	LFE .06r	.6 19 259 u10⅛ 9⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
7 5½	LFE pf .50	7.1 1 7 7 7 + ⅛
18 14⅛	LITCO 1	5.8 8 31 17½ 16⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
11⅛ 5⅛	LTV	3 856 9½ 8⅛ 9 + ⅛
16⅛ 9⅛	LTVA .32f	2.3 1 14 14 14 + ⅛
10⅛ 6½	LTV pf I	14 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
30⅛ 21⅛	LTV pf 2.60	9.3 28 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛+ ½
12⅛ 8	LQuint 1.08f	10. 15 147 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
23⅛ 17⅛	LacGas 1.84	8.3 6 31 22½ 22 22⅛+ ⅛
19½ 15⅛	LamsSe s.80	4.5 6 48 18 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
22⅛ 14	LaneBry 1	7.0 7 77 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
39 22½	Lanier .50	1.2 15 381 u41⅛ 38⅛ 41⅛+2½
15 8⅛	LawtCh .60	5.1 13 74 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
23⅛ 14½	LearSg 1.04	4.8 5 73 21⅛ 21 21½+ ½
24½ 18⅛	LswTr s1.20	5.2 7 66 23⅛ 23 23
25 19½	LeeEnt .72	3.0 12 1 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
31¼ 18	Leesona 1.16	4.4 7 22 27 26⅛ 26⅛+ ¼
15⅛ 12⅛	LegPlat n.44	3.5 5 39 12½ 12⅛ 12½— ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛	LehValInd	8 15 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
12⅛ 9⅛	Lehmn 1.32e	11. 112 12⅛ 12½ 12½— ⅛
20⅛ 15	Lennar s.08f	.4 8 567 u21⅛ 20⅛ 21⅛+1⅛
23⅛ 23½	Lenox 1.30	4.6 8 1 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛
10 6⅛	LesFay .48	5.7 5 255 8⅛ 7⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
21⅛ 13⅛	LevFdC	15 20⅛ 20½ 20⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 13⅛	LevFin .75a	5.4 87 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
69 31⅛	LeviStr 2.20	3.4 8 455 65 64⅛ 64½
27⅛ 17⅛	LevitzF .60	2.4 6 65 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 23	LOF 2.20	7.8 4 40 28⅛ 28 28⅛+ ⅛
21⅛ 17⅛	LibtyCp s.60	2.2 8 270 19⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
4⅛ 2	LibrtyLn	33 6 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
13⅛ 8	LiblL pf	35 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
20⅛ 13⅛	Lifemk s.48	2.4 10 112 19⅛ 18⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
47⅛ 29⅛	Liggett 2.50	7.7 7 197 33⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛— ⅛
60⅛ 41⅛	LillyEl 2.10	3.5 14 549 60⅛ 59⅛ 59⅛— ⅛
48 34	LincNt 2.80	6.4 7 165 44½ 44 44 —1
7⅛ 3	Lionel .16	2.2 9 408 7½ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
36½ 17⅛	Litton 1b	2.9 7 2198 36⅛ 33⅛ 35 +1
53 26½	Litt pfc pf	2 52 52 52

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
72 44	Litton pf 3	4.2 5 71 68⅛ 71 +1⅛
20⅛ 17⅛	Litton pf 2	10. 53 20 19⅛ 20 + ⅛
32⅛ 16½	Lockhd	7 889 27⅛ 25½ 26⅛+ ⅛
45 20⅛	Loctite .48	1.1 17 97 42⅛ 41⅛ 41⅛— ⅛
69⅛ 34⅛	Loews 1.28	2.0 5 392 60⅛ 59½ 59½
18⅛ 9⅛	LomFn 1	6.3 9 67 16 15⅛ 16
21 14⅛	LomMt 2.03e	10. 10 81 19⅛ 19 19⅛+ ⅛
27 18⅛	LnStar 1.48	5.5 5 534 25⅛ 24⅛ 25⅛+1
18⅛ 15⅛	LILCo 1.78	11. 7 206 16 15⅛ 16
26½ 21½	LIL pfP2.43	11. 4 21⅛ d21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
26⅛ 22⅛	LIL pfO2.47	11. 10 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
33 24	LongDr .76	2.5 12 25 30 29½ 30 + ⅛
39⅛ 23½	LoralCp 1	2.6 11 27 39⅛ 38⅛ 38⅛— ⅛
47⅛ 19⅛	LaLand 1.40	3.2 13 980 46⅛ 45 45⅛+ ½
24⅛ 16½	LaPac .60b	2.4 7 459 24⅛ 23½ 24⅛+1
22⅛ 19⅛	LouvGs 2.06	10. 10 40 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
19½ 10	Lowenst .30	3.0 4 34 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
49⅛ 39⅛	Lubrzl 1.60	3.4 11 111 47⅛ 47⅛ 47⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 13⅛	LuckyS 1	5.8 9 315 17⅛ 16⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
18⅛ 8⅛	Ludlow .70	4.7 14 54 14⅛ 14½ 14⅛+ ⅛
18 14	Lukens .96	6.3 6 4 15⅛ 15 15½
20⅛ 10½	LynCSys .40	2.0 15 75 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
	— M-M-M —	
30⅛ 19⅛	MACOM s.24	.8 21 74 29⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛— ⅛
55½ 31⅛	MCA 1.50	2.9 9 110 52⅛ 50⅛ 52⅛
15⅛ 8	MEI .40	3.2 7 113 12⅛ 12½ 12⅛+ ⅛
38⅛ 18	MGIC 1	3.0 11 829 34⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛+ ⅛
21 13½	MacAF 1	6.3 7 64 15⅛ 15½ 15⅛+ ⅛
14 7⅛	MacDo .40	4.4 7 22 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
13⅛ 6⅛	Macke .52	5.6 5 68 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
21⅛ 8⅛	Macmill .72	3.4 12 465 21 20⅛ 21 + ½
31⅛ 15½	Macml pf1.20	3.9 6 31 31 31 + ⅛
47⅛ 32	Macy 1.85	4.0 6 54 46⅛ 46½ 46⅛
51 43	Macypf 4.25	8.9 z210 47½ 47½ 47½
17⅛ 12⅛	MdsFd 1.29e	7.5 147 u17½ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 7⅛	MagicCf .60	6.6 5 109 9⅛ 9 9⅛
32 26½	MaionH 1.12	3.7 10 10 30 29⅛ 29⅛— ⅛
12⅛ 6⅛	Manhln .20b	4.4 3 46 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
11⅛ 6⅛	ManhLf .30	3.9 11 29 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
37⅛ 30⅛	MfrHan 2.28	6.7 6 403 34 33⅛ 33⅛+ ⅛
37⅛ 26⅛	MAPCO 1.40	4.5 10 466 31½ 31 31⅛
44½ 24⅛	MarMf s.80	1.8 10 279 43⅛ 43⅛ 43⅛— ⅛
46 34⅛	MarOil s1.40	3.1 7 834 u46⅛ 44⅛ 45⅛— ⅛
28⅛ 13½	MarMid .80	4.0 8 48 20⅛ 20 20⅛— ⅛
15⅛ 11⅛	MarionL .64	4.8 18 73 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
15⅛ 9⅛	MarkCtl .36	2.6 14 19 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
18 13	Mark pf1.20	7.9 5 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
32⅛ 20⅛	Marley 1	4.5 6 194 22½ 21⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
18⅛ 10⅛	Marriot .16	.9 11 722 u18⅛ 17⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
69⅛ 56½	MrshM 3.20	4.5 13 63 u71 68⅛ 70⅛+1⅛
25⅛ 15½	MrshF 1.24	5.8 10 124 21⅛ 21½ 21½— ⅛
40 26⅛	MartM 2	5.1 6 352 39½ 39 39⅛+ ⅛
22⅛ 9	MaryK .48	2.4 11 28 20⅛ 20 20 + ⅛
31⅛ 17⅛	Md Cup .56	2.2 9 134 26 25½ 25⅛— ⅛
27⅛ 18⅛	Masco .60	2.3 10 103 26 25⅛ 26 + ⅛
30⅛ 17⅛	Masonit 1.20	4.4 8 306 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛
15⅛ 11⅛	MasM 1.37e	11. 10 80 13⅛ 13 13
13⅛ 8	MassyF g	158 10⅛ 9⅛ 10 + ⅛
17⅛ 15⅛	MasCp 1.72	11. 7 16 15⅛ 16
11⅛ 10⅛	Masinc 1.12	11. 36 10⅛ 10½ 10⅛
42⅛ 28⅛	MatsuE .50e	1.5 9 1 32⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛+ ⅛
11⅛ 6⅛	Mattel .30e	3.5 7 341 8⅛ 8½ 8⅛
7⅛ 3⅛	Mattel wt	220 5⅛ 5½ 5⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 25	Mattl pf2.50	9.4 39 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
27⅛ 22⅛	MayDS 1.40	5.7 6 391 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
5⅛ 3½	MaysJW	3 6 4 3⅛ 4 + ⅛
28 22½	Maytg 1.80	6.3 9 40 u28⅛ 28 28⅛+ ⅛
28½ 15⅛	McDrm 1.20	5.2 15 340 23⅛ 22⅛ 23⅛+ ⅛
33⅛ 22½	McDr pf2.20	8.0 116 27½ 26½ 27⅛+ ⅛
31 25	McDr pf2.60	9.7 4 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛
52⅛ 39⅛	McDnld .56	1.1 11 526 49⅛ 49⅛ 49½+ ¼
36⅛ 28	McDonD .75	2.8 6 2390 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
32⅛ 23½	McDonh 1.32	4.5 5 19 29⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛+ ⅛
31⅛ 22½	McGEd 1.80	6.4 7 149 28⅛ 27⅛ 28⅛— ⅛
34 20⅛	McGrH 1.28	4.9 9 514 26⅛ 25⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
64⅛ 19⅛	McIntyr g	z1220 59½ 58 58⅛—1⅛
19⅛ 12	McLean .64	4.1 11 4 15½ 15½ 15½— ⅛
13⅛ 8⅛	McLouf	2 21 10 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
42½ 9⅛	McMorO .10	.2 274 283 u43⅛ 42⅛ 43⅛+1⅛
20½ 10	McNeil .80	4.4 10 9 18⅛ 17⅛ 18⅛+ ½
33½ 22⅛	Mead 1.60	5.9 5 244 27⅛ 26⅛ 27⅛+ ⅛
48½ 26⅛	Measrx .50	1.4 13 124 36½ 34⅛ 36 + ⅛
56⅛ 24½	Medtrn .60	1.1 15 234 53⅛ 53⅛ 53⅛— ⅛
31½ 24⅛	Melville 1.40	4.6 8 143 30⅛ 30½ 30½— ⅛
32⅛ 19⅛	Memorex	3 254 20⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
41 33	MercStr 1a	2.7 5 2 37½ 37½ 37½— ½
29⅛ 22½	MerTx s1.20	4.5 7 22 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
71⅛ 53⅛	Merck 1.90	2.7 15 1151 70⅛ 69½ 70⅛— ⅛
36⅛ 26⅛	Merdith 1.20	3.6 6 4 33 33 33
21⅛ 14⅛	MerrLy .96	4.7 8 592 20⅛ 20½ 20⅛— ⅛
75⅛ 26⅛	MesaPet .48	.7 17 2126 74⅛ 73⅛ 73⅛+ ⅛
18⅛ 14⅛	Mesab 1.43e	8.4 13 20 17⅛ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
27⅛ 17⅛	MGM s .60	3.1 9 133 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
70⅛ 44½	Metrm 2.80	4.0 9 18 70⅛ 69⅛ 70⅛+ ⅛
25 21⅛	MhCn pf2.05	8.5 13 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛
15⅛ 12½	McHGs 1.30b	8.7 18 8 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 25½	MhWl pf2.67	10. 45 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
26 23⅛	MhWl pf2.12	8.8 3 24 24 24
22⅛ 16⅛	MdCTel 1.60	8.1 7 160 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
27½ 21⅛	MdCT pf2.86	8.3 23 25 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 13⅛	MidSUt 1.52	11. 5 713 14 13⅛ 14 + ⅛
4½ 1⅛	MidIndM	13 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
27½ 14	MidRos 1.20	4.8 8 146 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
29½ 19⅛	MillerW .90	4.4 8 146 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
35⅛ 16⅛	MiltBrd 1	3.0 9 262 33 32½ 33⅛
22⅛ 11⅛	MiltRoy .40	2.2 12 22 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
25½ 19	MinnGs 1.94	8.4 5 4 23 22⅛ 23 + ⅛
66 50	MMM 2.40	4.7 10 1595 51⅛ 51⅛ 51⅛+ ⅛
21⅛ 18⅛	MinPL 1.94	9.8 5 50 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
14½ 9⅛	MirroCp .96	6.3 10 164 u15⅛ 14⅛ 15⅛+1
43⅛ 20⅛	Misnins 1.02	2.6 7 24 39⅛ 39 39⅛— ⅛
59 46	MPacC 3	5.7 5 230 53⅛ 52⅛ 52⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 10⅛	MoPSv 1b	8.6 8 6 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
24⅛ 21	MoPS pf2.44	11. 3 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛
56 36⅛	Mobil s 2.40	4.6 8 3823 53⅛ 52⅛ 52⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛	MobileH	21 2½ 2 2
19⅛ 11⅛	MdMer .20	1.4 8 523 14⅛ 14½ 14⅛+ ⅛
14½ 9⅛	Mohasco .90	8.7 9 44 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 6⅛	MohkDta	11 147 13⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
23½ 13⅛	MohkR 1.20	9.1 119 32 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
18⅛ 14⅛	Monrh s 1	5.8 5 26 17⅛ 16⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
49⅛ 17⅛	Monogr .52	1.2 8 12 44⅛ 44⅛ 44⅛+1⅛
60⅛ 45	Monsan 3.40	5.7 7 844 59½ 59⅛ 59⅛
19⅛ 16	MntDU 1.52	8.2 7 25 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
24⅛ 19½	MonPw 2.04	9.7 8 109 21½ 21 21⅛
20⅛ 18⅛	MonSt 1.80a	9.7 23 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 7½	MONY .92e	10. 10 50 9⅛ 9 9
38⅛ 27	MoorM 1.12	3.1 6 252 35⅛ 35⅛ 35⅛+ ⅛
54⅛ 43⅛	Morgan 2.50	5.1 7 607 49⅛ 49⅛ 49⅛
35⅛ 18⅛	MorKn 1.50	4.3 6 58 35⅛ 34½ 35⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 13⅛	MorseSh .66	3.7 6 55 18⅛ 17⅛ 18 + ⅛
8⅛ 5⅛	MtgTrAm	6 85 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
34⅛ 25⅛	MorNor 1.40	4.2 10 174 33½ 33⅛ 33⅛+ ⅛
53½ 36	Motrola 1.20	2.2 12 1594 u54½ 53⅛ 54⅛+ ⅛
37⅛ 24½	MtFuel 2.20	7.5 10 6354 30⅛ 28 29⅛+1⅛
27⅛ 24⅛	MtSTel 2.32	9.2 7 25 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 5⅛	Munford	1.1 135 8⅛ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 4	Munsd pf.40	6.8 5 6 6 6
17½ 12⅛	Munsng 1.20	8.4 12 16 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
15⅛ 11⅛	MurphC 1.28	8.4 13 13 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
76⅛ 40	MurpOil 1	1.3 15 194 u78⅛ 76⅛ 77⅛+1⅛
21⅛ 14	MurryO 1	5.5 7 44 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
14⅛ 12⅛	MutOm 1.32	10. 22 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 7⅛	MyersL .50	4.1 8 56 12⅛ 12 12⅛
	— N-N-N —	
16⅛ 12⅛	NCNB n .64	4.6 6 28 14⅛ 14 14
81½ 56⅛	NCR 1.60	2.1 9 371 75⅛ 74⅛ 74⅛
29⅛ 17½	NLInd 1.20	4.1 11 818 29⅛ 28⅛ 29⅛+ ⅛
37 19	NLT 1.12	4.1 8 458 27⅛ 27⅛ 27½— ⅛
11½ 8⅛	NVF s	6 147 10 9⅛ 9⅛
28½ 22	Nabisco 1.50	6.1 8 243 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
35⅛ 24⅛	Nalco 1.36	4.4 13 562 31⅛ 31 31⅛— ⅛
33⅛ 12⅛	Narco .68	4.0 24 63 17⅛ 16½ 17 + ⅛
32⅛ 20⅛	Nashua 1.30	4.5 5 12 29⅛ 28⅛ 29⅛+ ½
50 22	NatAirl .50	1.1 66 35 47⅛ 47 47 + ⅛
25⅛ 14	NatCan .72	3.0 10 78 24⅛ 24 24 — ⅛
15½ 9	NtCtyL .60	5.0 8 4 12 12 12
35⅛ 27½	NtDetr 2	5.8 5 281 34⅛ 34⅛ 34½— ½
30⅛ 18	NatDist 1.80	6.4 7 333 28⅛ 27⅛ 28 + ½
31 24⅛	NatFG 2.54	9.0 6 11 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛— ⅛
26⅛ 24	NFG pf 2.30	9.5 4 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
23⅛ 15⅛	NatGyp 1.32	5.6 5 455 u24 23 23⅛+ ⅛
3⅛ 2⅛	NatHom	9 2½ 2½ 2½
18⅛ 7⅛	NtLibf n .28	1.6 11 289 17⅛ 17 17⅛
24⅛ 16⅛	NMdCr s.60	2.8 10 272 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛
20⅛ 12½	NMedE s.50	2.4 11 383 20½ 19⅛ 20½+ ⅛
18⅛ 11⅛	NMineSv .56	4.2 18 19 13⅛ 13½ 13⅛— ⅛
20⅛ 15⅛	NtPrest 1.50	8.2 10 12 18⅛ 18 18⅛
33⅛ 18½	NtSemic	13 1381 33⅛ 32½ 32⅛— ⅛
21⅛ 13	NtSvln 1.08	5.6 6 185 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ½
18⅛ 14½	NStand 1.24	7.6 6 53 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
35½ 28⅛	NatlStl 2.60	7.5 5 79 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛
5⅛ 3⅛	NatTea	7 32 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
59⅛ 35⅛	Natom 2.20	3.8 6 381 59⅛ 57⅛ 58⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 20⅛	NevPw 2.72	7.4 8 86 u29⅛ 28⅛ 29⅛+ ½
20 16½	NevP pf1.74	9.4 z50 18½ 18½ 18½
24 19⅛	NevP pf2.30	11. z320 21⅛ 20⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
20 17⅛	NevP pf1.95	11. 2 18 18 18
23⅛ 20⅛	NEngEl 2.24	10. 6 57 22 21½ 21⅛+ ⅛
17 14⅛	NEngGE 1.60	10. 6 8 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
102½ 97½	NEG pf 9.80	9.8 z20 99⅛ 99⅛ 99⅛+ ⅛
34 17⅛	NENoel s.26	.9 22 1589 28 25 28 +3
30 26½	NEnP pf2.76	10. 3 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛
36⅛ 31⅛	NEngT 3.16	9.2 8 5 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛+ ⅛
19 15⅛	NYSEG 1.76	11. 7 102 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
41 31	NYS pf 3.75	11. z400 34 33½ 33½— ½
96½ 82	NYS pf 8.80	11. z180 82⅛ 82½ 82½
24⅛ 18⅛	NYS pf 2.12	11. 7 20⅛ 20 20 — ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛	Newcrp	50 3 2⅛ 3 + ⅛
10½ 8¼	Newell n .70	7.7 6 11 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
44 21⅛	Newhall .80	1.8 9 24 43½ 42⅛ 43⅛+ ½
33⅛ 19⅛	Newmt 1.20	3.7 8 598 32⅛ 31⅛ 32⅛+ ⅛
102⅛ 66	Newt pf4.50	4.4 7 102 98½ 102 + ⅛
17⅛ 7⅛	Newprk .20	1.1 14 272 u17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
15⅛ 12⅛	NiaMP 1.44	11. 6 298 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
37⅛ 30⅛	NiaMpf 3.40	11. z70 32 32 32
38 31½	NiaMpf 3.60	11. z10 32 32 32 + ⅛
53½ 42	NiaMpf 4.85	11. z340 44 43½ 44 +1½
83 70⅛	NiaMpf 7.72	11. z170 72 72 72 —1
14⅛ 9½	NiagSh 1.21e	8.6 45 14⅛ 14 14⅛— ⅛
35⅛ 26⅛	NICOR 2.52	8.0 6 370 32⅛ 31½ 31½— ⅛
28⅛ 20⅛	NorfWn 1.92	8.0 5 422 24 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 18½	Norlin 1.60	6.8 4 22 23⅛ 23½ 23⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 20⅛	Norris 1.40	5.6 7 262 25⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
38½ 14⅛	NACoal .64	2.0 9 47 32½ 31⅛ 32⅛+ ½
5⅛ 2⅛	NoAMtg	126 3⅛ 3⅛ 3½— ⅛
33 24¼	NoAPhl 1.70	5.6 5 59 30½ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ½
10⅛ 8⅛	NoestUt 1.10	11. 7 149 10 9⅛ 10 + ⅛
21⅛ 11	NCalSL .70	3.8 5 7 18½ 18½ 18½
17⅛ 14⅛	NIndPS 1.50	9.8 8 120 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
52 32⅛	NorNGs 3	5.8 7 85 52 51⅛ 51⅛
25⅛ 21⅛	NoStPw 2.28	9.9 6 810 23⅛ 22⅛ 23 — ⅛
41⅛ 35⅛	NSPw pf3.60	10. z380 35⅛ 35½ 35½— ⅛
49⅛ 42½	NSPw pf4.16	9.9 z500 42 d42 42 — ⅛
103 94½	NSPw pf8.80	9.5 z530 94 d90⅛ 93 —2½
44½ 28⅛	NorTel g.80	244 42½ 42⅛ 42⅛
8⅛ 4½	Nthgate g	199 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
45 27⅛	Nortrp 1.80	4.6 6 404 39⅛ 38⅛ 39 — ⅛
36⅛ 22⅛	NwstAirl .80	2.6 9 555 31 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅛
29⅛ 23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.0 7 199 26⅛ 26⅛ 26½— ⅛
24⅛ 17	NwtEnr s1.30	5.1 7 929 u25⅛ 24⅛ 25⅛+ ⅛
37⅛ 23	NwtInd 2.05	5.7 7 1608 36½ 35½ 36 — ⅛
26⅛ 23⅛	NwtP pf2.36	9.9 7 23⅛ d23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
12⅛ 9⅛	NwMLf 1e	9.4 13 49 10⅛ 10½ 10⅛— ⅛
33 27½	NwSthW 1.80	6.5 5 10 28 27⅛ 27⅛+ ⅛
34⅛ 22	Norton 1.40	4.2 7 215 33⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛— ⅛
20⅛ 14½	NorSim 1.04b	6.5 6 457 16⅛ 15⅛ 16
35¼ 27	Nucor s .36	1.1 7 36 33 32⅛ 32⅛— ¼
	— O-O-O —	
62 16⅛	OKC 1.20	2.5 10 89 47½ 47 47⅛+ ¼
33⅛ 14⅛	Oakind .40	1.3 16 161 31 30½ 30½
104 51½	Oak pf 1.75	1.8 2 96 96 96
20 15⅛	OakiteP 1.20	6.8 9 1 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
27⅛ 14⅛	OcciPet 1.25	4.8 9 1146 26⅛ 25⅛ 26 — ⅛
12⅛ 4⅛	OcciPet wt	243 11⅛ 11 11⅛
43 26⅛	OcciP pf2.16	5.2 3 41½ 41½ 41½— ⅛
87 48½	OcciP pf3.60	4.3 1 83⅛ 83⅛ 83⅛—1⅛

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
85 48⅛	OccIP pf 4	4.9 8 81½ 81 81½+ ⅛
25⅛ 22	OccIP pf2.50	11. 17 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛
21⅛ 18½	OccIP pf2.12	11. 30 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
23⅛ 19⅛	OccIP pf2.30	11. 8 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
40 27⅛	Ogden 2	5.3 6 118 39 37⅛ 37⅛— ⅛
60 43	Ogdn pf1.87	3.2 4 58½ 58½ 58½
17⅛ 14½	OhioEd 1.76	12. 11 365 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
42 34½	OhEd pf3.90	11. z100 34 d34 34 —1
96⅛ 83⅛	OhEd pf9.12	11. z70 84⅛ 84⅛ 84⅛+1⅛
94½ 75	OhEd pf8.64	11. z20 76 76 76 — ½
106⅛ 97½	OhE pf10.48	11. z20 97 d97 97 — ½
110 97½	OhE pf10.76	11. z160 98½ 97½ 97½—1½
24⅛ 20⅛	OhP pfG2.27	11. 3 20½ 20½ 20½
121⅛ 109	OhP pfF 14	13. z150 110 109½ 109½+ ½
85⅛ 70⅛	OhP pfD7.76	11. z10 73 73 73 —1½
18⅛ 15⅛	OklaGE 1.40	10. 10 789 15⅛ d15 15⅛
26⅛ 18⅛	OklaNG 1.80	7.6 7 58 24 23⅛ 23⅛+ ¼
25⅛ 15⅛	Olin 1	4.8 6 296 21⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ¼
33½ 23	Omark 1.12	3.7 5 6 30⅛ 30¼ 30⅛+ ⅛
26¼ 16	Oneida .92	4.1 5 19 23 22¼ 22¼— ⅛
13¼ 9½	Opelika .84	6.9 5 6 12¼ 12 12⅛— ⅛
16¼ 13⅛	OranRk 1.56	11. 7 22 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ¼
9 4⅛	Orange .20	2.7 4 14 7½ 7¼ 7⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 7⅛	OrionC .30	2.8 7 152 11 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
23⅛ 15⅛	OutMar 1.40	8.4 8 40 17 16⅛ 16⅛+ ¼
30⅛ 18⅛	OutletCo 1	4.4 7 19 22⅛ 22¼ 22½— ¼
18⅛ 13	OverhDr .84	4.9 6 33 17⅛ 17 17⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 16	OvrnTr 1.24	5.3 5 10 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛+ ⅛
35 20⅛	OverSh .50b	1.5 7 123 33½ 33¼ 33¼— ¼
32⅛ 24½	OwenC 1.20	4.0 8 191 30⅛ 29⅛ 30⅛+ ⅛
22⅛ 17⅛	OwenIll 1.26	5.9 5 133 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
73½ 60	OwnIl pf4.75	7.3 17 65½ 64⅛ 65 — ⅛
12¼ 8	Oxfrdin .68	6.3 5 110 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
	— P-Q —	
22½ 15⅛	PHH Gp .80	3.7 10 184 22⅛ 21¾ 21¾— ⅛
12⅛ 8	PNBMt 1.03e	10. 8 25 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
33⅛ 23⅛	PPG 1.84	5.5 7 59 33⅛ 33¼ 33⅛+ ⅛
25 12⅛	PSA	5 162 24½ 24 24½+ ½
13½ 11¼	PacAS 1.28	11. 16 12 11⅞ 12
25⅛ 21⅛	PacGE 2.44	11. 6 392 23 22⅛ 22⅛
23⅛ 20	PacLtg 2.24	9.6 7 178 23⅛ 22½ 23⅛+ ⅛
53⅛ 38½	PacLm 2.20	4.3 14 22 51⅛ 51 51⅛— ¼
20 17	PNwTel 1.64	9.2 7 67 18 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
22⅛ 19	PacPw 1.92	10. 8 102 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
15⅛ 13⅛	PacTT 1.40	10. 8 165 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
69⅛ 62	PacTT pf 6	9.4 z120 64 63½ 63½+ ¼
22⅛ 10	PacTin 1	4.8 9 5 21¼ 21 21 — ¼
11⅛ 6⅛	PaineW .44	4.2 5 95 10⅛ 10⅛ 10½— ⅛
16⅛ 12⅛	PalW pf1.20	9.2 10 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 13⅛	PalmBc 1.20	6.5 4 42 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ¼
7⅛ 3¼	Pamida .06t	36 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
9⅛ 5⅛	PanAm	3 1323 7 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
55⅛ 36⅛	PanEP 3.10	5.8 7 99 53⅛ 53⅛ 53⅛+ ⅛
24⅛ 14⅛	Papcit 1.14b	4.9 8 82 23⅛ 23 23⅛+ ½
22½ 10⅛	Pargas 1.08	5.5 9 80 19⅛ 19½ 19⅛
35¼ 18⅛	ParkDr s.24	.7 11 154 34⅛ 33⅛ 34 + ⅛
32 22½	ParHan 1.20	3.8 9 172 31⅛ 31¼ 31⅛+ ¼
17⅛ 14⅛	ParkPn s.36	2.1 10 86 17⅛ 16½ 17½+1
17½ 7	PatPtl	246 730 u17⅛ 16⅛ 17¼+ ⅛
25⅛ 15½	Pavlsnw .60	2.4 10 5 25½ 25½ 25½— ¼
27½ 18⅛	Peabdy .28b	1.1 9 371 25½ 24¼ 25⅛+1½
14 6	Penao	43 696 u16 14 15⅛+1⅛
22½ 13⅛	PenCen	1517 19⅛ 18⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
12 9⅛	PenCn prA	2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
6½ 4⅛	PenCn prB	596 6⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
6¼ 2⅛	PenDix	39 5½ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
11½ 7½	PennCp n.12	1.1 775 10⅛ 10⅛ 10½+ ¼
38⅛ 28	Penney 1.76	5.9 8 592 29⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛— ⅛
21⅛ 18⅛	PaPL 2.04	11. 6 95 19½ 19⅛ 19⅛
50½ 40⅛	PaPL pf4.40	9.9 z100 44¼ 44¼ 44¼— ¼
50¼ 42	PaPL pf4.50	10. z50 43½ 43½ 43½+ ⅛
97⅛ 81	PaPL pf8.60	11. z140 81¼ d80½ 80½— ⅛
89½ 76¼	PaPL pf8.40	11. z290 76½ 76⅛ 76½
106 99	PaPL pf9.24	9.2 z130 100½ 100½ 100½— ½
111 100	PaPL pf 11	11. z170 102½ 101½ 101½—1
122⅛ 106	PaPL pf 13	12. z110 106½ 106¼ 106½+ ¼
84½ 72½	PaPL pf 8	11. z100 75⅛ 75⅛ 75⅛— ⅛
92½ 76	PaPL pf8.70	11. z130 77 76⅛ 77
39⅛ 30½	Penwlt 2.20	6.5 7 23 33⅛ 33½ 33⅛— ⅛
53 46	Penw pf2.50	5.0 1 50½ 50½ 50½—1⅛
24⅛ 19½	Penw pf1.60	7.4 9 21½ 21¼ 21½

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
48 26⅛	Pennzol 2.20	4.5 9 1958 u49⅛ 48 49⅛+1⅛
94 84	Pennz pf8	8.8 z150 91 91 91
14 9¼	PeopDr .24	1.7 8 34 13⅛ 13¼ 13⅛+ ¼
39⅛ 31⅛	PeopGs 2.88	7.6 8 56 38¼ 37⅛ 38
29⅛ 21⅛	PepsiCo 1.14	4.3 10 1124 27⅛ 26½ 26½—1
34½ 19⅛	PerkinE .52	1.7 12 128 31⅛ 30⅛ 31½+1
16 7⅛	Pertec	10 99 12 11⅛ 11⅛
43⅛ 31⅛	Petrie 1.40	4.2 10 45 33⅛ 33⅛ 33⅛+ ⅛
27 23⅛	Petroln s	12 155 27 26¼ 26¼— ⅛
29 20⅛	PetRs 2.47e	8.9 27 27¼ 27¼ 27¼+ ¼
26⅛ 19	PetRs pf1.75	6.8 38 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛+ ⅛
36⅛ 29	Pfizer 1.32	3.8 11 1333 35⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛+ ⅛
32 19⅛	PhelpD 1	3.3 10 379 30½ 30 30⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 14⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	12. 8 188 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
45 38	PhilE pf4.40	12. z10 38⅛ 38⅛ 38⅛— ⅛
50 42	PhilE pf4.68	11. z50 41¼ d41¼ 41¼—2⅛
95⅛ 76	PhilE pf8.75	11. z10 76¼ 76¼ 76¼
103¼ 87¼	PhilE pf9.50	11. z400 88⅛ 88¼ 88¼— ⅛
85¼ 70	PhilE pf7.80	11. z290 70½ d69 69 —2½
79⅛ 67	PhilE pf7.75	11. z100 68½ 68½ 68½+1¼
30¼ 19⅛	PhilSub 1.10	3.9 9 258 28⅛ 27½ 28¼+ ⅛
38⅛ 31⅛	PhilMr s1.25	3.6 9 1194 34⅛ 34 34⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛	PhilInd .28	4.9 3 4 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
43⅛ 28⅛	PhilPet 1.40	3.2 9 1410 u44⅛ 42⅛ 44⅛+1¼
15⅛ 9⅛	PhilVH .60	4.8 5 8 12½ 12⅛ 12½
20 8⅛	PiedAvt .24	1.3 6 605 18 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
22 15⅛	PieNG 1.56a	7.5 8 7 20⅛ 20½ 20⅛+ ⅛
14¼ 6	Pier 1 .15e	1.1 9 7 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛
44 32	Pilsbry 1.72	4.2 9 346 40⅛ 40½ 40⅛+ ⅛
50 24½	Pioner 1.92	3.8 11 256 u51½ 49⅛ 51 +1⅛
30½ 21⅛	PitnyB 1.20	4.2 8 237 28⅛ 28¼ 28¼— ½
33¼ 28	PitnB pf2.12	6.9 27 31 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅛
30⅛ 16	Pittstn 1.20	4.6 18 885 27 26¼ 26¼— ⅛
9⅛ 5	PlanRsc	8 439 6⅛ 6⅛ 6½+ ⅛
22¼ 14½	Plantrn .16	.8 14 594 20¼ 20 20⅛—1⅛
25⅛ 10½	Playboy .72	.7 18 44 16⅛ 16½ 16½+ ½
29⅛ 19½	Plessey 1e	3.9 9 10 25⅛ 25¼ 25⅛+ ⅛
32¼ 17	Pneumo 1	3.4 11 259 30⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛+ ⅛
18½ 11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.1 12 3175 u19½ 18⅛ 18¾+ ¼
56 26⅛	Polaroid 1	3.5 9 332 28⅛ 28¼ 28⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 14½	Pndrosa .40	1.9 6 279 21 20⅛ 21 + ⅛
37⅛ 21½	PopTal 1.16	3.3 5 14 35⅛ 35 35 — ⅛
21⅛ 13	Portec .80b	4.5 9 12 18 17⅛ 17⅛— ¼
80¼ 70½	Portr pf5.50	7.2 z100 75⅛ 75⅛ 75⅛+ ⅛
19¼ 15	PortGE 1.70	11. 10 167 15½ 15¼ 15⅛
107⅛ 99⅛	PoG pf11.50	12. z200 100⅛ 100 100
26⅛ 23	PorG pf2.60	11. 1 23 23 23
39 27½	Potlch 1.32	3.5 8 29 38⅛ 37⅛ 38 + ⅛
15⅛ 12⅛	PotmEl 1.34	10. 8 123 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
42½ 35	PotEl pf2.44	6.7 1 36¼ 36¼ 36¼+ ¼
52 43	PotEl pf4.50	10. z200 43 43 43
35 21⅛	Premier .81	2.3 10 19 u35⅛ 34⅛ 35¼+ ⅛
16 10⅛	Presley s.36t	2.7 5 164 13⅛ 12⅛ 13⅛
19⅛ 14⅛	PrimeC s	18 169 17⅛ 17 17½+ ¼
90¼ 72⅛	ProctG 3.40	4.4 11 245 77⅛ 77 77⅛+ ⅛
18⅛ 9⅛	PrdRsh s.54	3.2 9 19 16⅛ 16¼ 16⅛
28 18⅛	Proler .75e	2.9 5 5 26 26 26 — ¼
18½ 14⅛	PSvCol 1.60	11. 9 227 15⅛ 15 15⅛
24⅛ 20⅛	PSCol pf2.10	9.9 2 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
27 24	PSInd 2.32	9.5 7 1145 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
39½ 34⅛	PSIn pf 3.50	10. z10 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛— ⅛
13 10	PSIn pf 1.04	9.9 z150 10½ 10½ 10½
102¼ 89	PSIn pf 8.52	9.5 z20 90 90 90 — ⅛
103½ 94½	PSIn pf 8.96	9.6 z1000 92⅛ d92⅛ 92⅛—1⅛
22½ 17⅛	PSvNH 2.12	12. 6 169 18⅛ 18 18¼+ ⅛
28⅛ 24¼	PSNH pf2.75	11. z400 25½ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
27¼ 24⅛	PSNH pf2.81	11. 1 24½ 24½ 24½+ ⅛
21½ 18⅛	PSvNM 1.92	9.7 8 256 19⅛ 19½ 19⅛+ ⅛
23¼ 19⅛	PSvEG 2.28	11. 7 201 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
15⅛ 13½	PSEG pf1.40	10. 4 13½ 13½ 13½
46⅛ 38½	PSEG pf4.08	10. z40 40 40 40 +1
59½ 48	PSEG pf5.05	10. z50 49 49 49 —2½
77¼ 65	PSEG pf6.80	11. z20 64½ d64½ 64½— ½
118 106¼	PSE pf12.25	11. z110 107¼ 107 107
90⅛ 78⅛	PSEG pf7.80	9.9 z50 79 79 79
11⅛ 5½	Publick	137 9⅛ 8⅛ 9
5⅛ 3½	Pueblo	4 21 4 3⅛ 4 + ⅛
6⅛ 4⅛	PR Cem	5 3 4½ 4⅛ 4½+ ⅛
18¼ 15⅛	PaSPL 1.64	10. 8 101 16¼ 16 16
47¼ 29½	Pullmn 1.60	4.0 8 582 40½ 38⅛ 40⅛+1⅛
19 14⅛	Purex 1.28	7.6 7 152 17 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
9⅛ 3	PurlmFo	31 8 7⅛ 7⅛— ½
35¼ 22½	Purolir 1.32	4.1 8 12 32½ 31⅛ 32 — ⅛
27⅛ 21¼	QuakO 1.40	5.3 7 101 26½ 26⅛ 26⅛
110 104	QuaO pf9.56	9.1 z430 104⅛ 104⅛ 104⅛
24½ 12⅛	QuakStO 1	4.6 11 344 21⅛ 20⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
	QuakStO wi	1 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
33 18⅛	Quanex s 1	3.8 9 24 26⅛ 26½ 26½+ ¼
11⅛ 4⅛	Questor .20	2.0 18 795 10 9 10 + ½
24½ 19	QuestrpfA 2	9.1 1 22 22 22 —1
	— R-R-R —	
30¼ 23	RCA 1.60	6.4 7 760 25 24¼ 25 + ⅛
70¼ 52½	RCA pf 4	7.2 12 55¼ 53¼ 55¼+1⅛
12½ 9¼	RLC s .44	3.9 5 315 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ¼
14⅛ 9½	RTE .65	6.3 6 21 10⅛ 10⅛ 10¼+ ⅛
14⅛ 10	RalsPur .58	5.2 9 403 11½ 11¼ 11¼— ¼
15¼ 6⅛	Ramad .12e	1.2 19 988 10¼ 9⅛ 10⅛+ ½
23 13⅛	Ranco .76	5.1 8 138 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅛
18¼ 11½	RapAm .60e	3.4 4 14 17⅛ 17½ 17½
38¼ 24½	Raybt 1.60b	5.1 6 58 31½ 31 31½+ ½
26⅛ 14⅛	Raymdlnt 1	5.9 5 209 17¼ 16¼ 17 — ⅛
61¼ 42½	Raythn 1.60	2.8 10 1463 57 56⅛ 56½— ⅛
31⅛ 18⅛	ReadBat 1	3.0 11 427 u33⅛ 32 32⅛+1¼
16⅛ 12¼	RitRef 1.63e	13. 8 7 13⅛ 13 13
8¼ 3½	Redmn .12e	1.5 7 409 8 7½ 7⅛+ ⅛
10¼ 7⅛	ReeceCp .60	6.4 6 20 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
33⅛ 24⅛	ReevsB 2	6.8 4 8 29½ 29¼ 29½+ ½
15⅛ 10⅛	ReichCh .74	5.2 11 79 14¼ 14 14⅛+ ¼
70⅛ 29⅛	ReinEl 1.60	2.3 15 128 70 69⅛ 69⅛+ ⅛
55⅛ 31¼	RelGp 1.60b	3.2 5 161 50 48⅛ 49⅛+1⅛
83¼ 48	RelG pf 2.20	2.9 10 76¼ 76¼ 76¼—1¼
27½ 25	Relin pf2.68	11. 28 25⅛ 25½ 25½— ⅛
10 5⅛	RepAir .20	2.4 5 283 8⅛ 8½ 8½— ⅛
5½ 1¼	RepAir wt	130 3 2⅛ 2⅛
30 11⅛	RepCp .60b	2.6 5 x97 24¼ 23⅛ 23½— ⅛
24¼ 13⅛	RepFnS s.92	3.8 4 118 24⅛ 24 24¼+ ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛	RepMtg	10 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
29⅛ 21¼	RepStl 2	6.7 3 139 u29⅛ 29 29¼+ ⅛
30 20⅛	RepTex 1	3.7 7 58 27¼ 26⅛ 27¼+ ⅛
28⅛ 9	ResvOil .30	1.1 12 649 26¼ 25⅛ 26⅛+ ¼
41¼ 19⅛	RsOil pf1.75	4.6 103 38¼ 38 38⅛+ ⅛
32⅛ 20⅛	RevcoD .80	2.9 11 66 27½ 27¼ 27½+ ⅛
18 11⅛	Revere	3 68 17⅛ 16⅛ 17 + ⅛
55⅛ 44½	Revlon 1.56	3.1 13 294 u57 51 51
22½ 12⅛	Rexhom .60	3.5 7 103 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 15½	Rexnrd .96	5.4 6 157 17⅛ 17½ 17⅛— ⅛
65½ 54½	Reynln 3.80	5.9 6 194 64⅛ 64⅛ 64⅛+ ½
75 60	Reyln pf2.25	3.0 1 75 75 75
50⅛ 48⅛	Reyln pf4.10	8.3 80 49½ 49 49⅛
39¼ 29⅛	RevMtl 2.20	5.9 4 493 38 37½ 37½— ¼
84 62½	RevM pf4.50	5.8 3 77⅛ 77¼ 77¼+ ⅛
26¾ 16½	RichCo 1.20	4.3 6 237 u29¼ 25½ 28⅛+2½
28⅛ 19⅛	RchMer 1.20	4.8 9 606 26 24½ 25 + ½
20¼ 15⅛	RiegelT 1.60	8.8 6 7 18¼ 18⅛ 18¼+ ⅛
38⅛ 23⅛	RioGram 1	2.9 6 41 34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛
20 13⅛	RioGr pf .80	4.5 94 18 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
26½ 16⅛	RiteAid .54	2.1 9 24 25½ 24⅛ 25¼
26¾ 17	Robshw 1.30	6.8 6 146 19 18½ 19 + ½
33⅛ 22⅛	Robtsn 1.90	6.1 7 7 31⅛ 31 31⅛+ ⅛
12 8½	Robins .40	4.3 9 141 9½ 9¼ 9¼— ⅛
18¼ 15⅛	RochG 1.48	9.4 7 34 15⅛ 15¼ 15¼— ⅛
20⅛ 16⅛	RochTl 1.56	8.0 8 64 19⅛ 19½ 19½— ⅛
19½ 10½	Rockowr 1	6.0 6 21 16⅛ 16¼ 16¼
44½ 30⅛	Rockwl 2.60	5.7 7 727 u45⅛ 44⅛ 45⅛+1⅛
107⅛ 78⅛	RkInt pf4.75	4.3 1 u110 110 110 +2⅛
39½ 28	RkInt pf1.35	3.3 6 u41 41 41 +1½
47⅛ 30½	RohmH 2	4.3 8 11 46⅛ 46 46
19¼ 10	RohrInd	5 188 15⅛ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
31 16¼	Rollins .72	2.4 14 1046 30⅛ 30¼ 30½— ⅛
40 28⅛	Rolm s	24 237 36 34⅛ 35⅛+1½
5⅛ 2½	Ronson	15 3⅛ 3¼ 3⅛
11⅛ 9⅛	Roper s .90	7.9 6 45 11⅛ 11¼ 11⅛+ ¼
21 13⅛	Rorer .76	4.5 9 394 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
40¼ 15	Rosario .60	1.5 17 684 39⅛ 37¼ 39 + ⅛
33 15⅛	Rowan .10	.3 15 97 32½ 32 32⅛+ ⅛
18¼ 13	RC Cos 1.04	7.4 36 93 14 13⅛ 14 + ⅛
80¼ 57⅛	RoyID 5.53e	6.9 4 132 80¼ 79⅛ 80 + ½
31 21¼	Rubbrm .92	3.4 11 222 27⅛ 27 27⅛+ ¼
12⅛ 9¼	RussTog .88	8.8 6 32 10 9⅛ 10 + ⅛
25⅛ 14⅛	RyanH 1	4.1 8 792 24⅛ 24 24¼— ⅛
28½ 18¼	RyderS 1b	3.8 7 385 26½ 25⅛ 26¼+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 12)

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 3, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
MtFuel Sup	635,400	29¼	+1⅜
DrPepper	394,100	14⅛	— ½
Gulf Oil	391,100	33½	— ⅜
Mobil s	382,300	52⅛	— ⅜
IBM s	355,000	68¼	
Texaco Inc	343,700	30⅜	+ ¼
PogoProd	317,500	18¾	+ ¼
DowChem	279,000	33	— ⅛
GaPacif	276,400	28⅞	+ ⅜
AmExpress	263,600	32⅜	— ¾
Champ Int	259,100	26⅛	— ⅛
Asarco Inc	255,100	28½	—1⅜
AmerT&T	251,900	55¼	
McDonn Dg	239,000	26⅝	+ ⅜
SntFeInt	235,700	32	+1

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	34.65	43.07
Advanced	831	932
Volume Up (millions)	18.19	24.80
Declined	630	548
Volume Down (millions)	14.08	8.88
Unchanged	437	419
Total Issues	1,898	1,899
New highs	106	68
New lows	38	49

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	886.01	891.98	879.35	885.15	—0.17
20 Trn	260.23	262.27	258.33	260.13	+0.24
15 Util	106.97	107.81	106.46	107.37	+0.57
65 Stk	310.24	312.49	308.87	310.24	+0.33

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	110.43	108.88	109.59	Unch.
Industrials	123.49	121.73	122.53	+0.03
Utilities	51.24	50.59	50.99	+0.08
Finance	13.32	13.17	13.23	—0.05
Transp.	15.68	15.46	15.59	+0.03

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	62.58	62.38	62.44	+0.08
Industrials	70.36	70.01	70.18	+0.10
Transp.	52.03	51.76	51.96	+0.10
Utilities	38.08	38.01	38.06	+0.04
Finance	66.62	66.47	66.51	—0.11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
October 2	133,365	327,993	1,231
October 1	112,510	261,683	999
September 28	127,194	299,076	712
September 27	122,036	286,311	850
September 26	124,664	325,416	1,031

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Damson Oil	652,100	23⅞	+1⅜
Instrum Sys *	322,400	1⅛	
IntrCtyGs g	216,200	19¼	+ ½
DomePetr os	181,900	45½	—1¼
AtlasCM	147,700	3⅝	— ⅛
GulfCan g	144,100	90	—2⅝
RangerOil g	126,100	37¼	+2⅝
DorchstrGas n	120,200	23⅝	+ ½
TubosMex s	99,800	9¼	+ ⅛
CdnSupOil g	86,100	141¼	+3

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	6.57	6.66
Advanced	334	375
Volume Up (millions)	3.68	5.01
Declined	300	239
Volume Down (millions)	1.98	0.96
Unchanged	225	231
Total Issues	859	845
New highs	50	42
New lows	12	13

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
231.18	229.36	230.15	+0.45

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—106

AlbanyInt s	For McKess	Pengoil nd
Alco Stand	FoMcK pfA	Pennzoil Co
Allied Chem	GATX Cp	PhilipsPet
Ameraca Cp	GATXCp pf	Pioneer Cp
Ameraca pf	GKTech	PogoProd
AmerStores	GKTec 1.94pr	Premier Ind
ApacheCp s	Gannett Co	Rdg Bates
Arrow Elect	Gemini Cap	Republic Stl
AtlRichfl	GenDynams	Revlon
AtlRh 2.80pf	GnDyn 4.25pf	Richardsn
Auto Data	GettyOil	Rockwel Int
Baker Int	Global Mar	Rockwlnt pf
Baker Ind	Hemisp Cap	Rock Int pfB
Beth Steel	IntMin Chm	St Joe Min
Boise Casc	Int Rectif	Sanders
Borg Warn	KerrMcG	Scot LFd
Brit Pet	Kidde Co	Seagram g
BrushWell s	Kidde pfC	SealdPow
Bunk Ramo	Kidde 1.64pr	StdOil Ind
BunkRm pf	LFE Corp	StdOilOh
CBI Ind s	LanierBP	TRW 4.40pf
CorpTech	Lennar s	Tappan Co
Cities Svc	Modisn Fd	TexPac Ld
Cooplin cvpf	MaratOil s	Texasgulf
Dresser Ind	Marriott	Texalt 3pf
Dun Bradst	Marsh McL	ToysRUs n
EatonCp s	Maytag	Union Corp
Elixir Ind	McMoranOil	UnEnRes
EmpirGas	MirroCorp	Unitrode Cp
Esmark	Motorola	Veecolnst
Fairchild s	Murphy Oil	WnCoNAm
FedPapBd	Nat Gypsm	Westvaco
FstNatBos	NevadPow	Weyerhsr
FluorCp s	NewprkRes	Zapata Cp
Fluor pfB	NwstEnrgy s	
FooteConB	Patrick Petl	

NEW LOWS—38

ApPw 2.35pf	DukeP pfK	Okla GE
BkTr 4.22pf	GenMot 5pf	PaPL 8.60pf
ChasMnh 7.40pf	IndiM 2.15pf	PhEl 4.68pf
CinG 9.28pf	IBM s	PhEl 7.80pf
CinG 9.52pf	JhnMnv 5.40pf	PSInd 8.96pf
CwE 7.24pf	KLM Airl	PSEG 6.80pf
DetE 2.75pf	KanGasEl	SCarEG pf
DetE 2.28pr	LongIL pfP	TolEd 2.36pf
DiGior pfB	NSPw 4.16pf	TWC 1.90pf
DillonCos s	NSPw 8.80pf	UnEl 2.72pf
DrPepper	NwtPlp 2.36pf	VaEP 8.84pf
duPnt 3.50pf	OhE 3.90pf	WaynGas pf
duPnt 4.50pf	OhE 10.48pf	

International Stock Indexes

October 3, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	92.10	91.70	94.30	88.20
Brussels (2)	139.65	140.27	140.27	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	144.07	143.50	159.63	136.58
London 30	476.50	469.10	588.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	282.08	277.39	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	93.30	93.25	93.30	55.45
Paris (6)	140.67	140.08	140.67	78.10
Sydney (7)	689.65	692.63	692.63	545.72
Tokyo (8)	459.88	459.83	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,542.78	6,545.12	6,577.89	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	346.40	346.60	346.60	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

European Gold Markets

October 3, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	418.50	402.00	—24.00
Zurich	423.50	404.50	—33.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	423.78	400.26	—38.93

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov. 79	Feb. 80	Options for May 1980 start on October 15th 1979
425	20.00-23.00	36.00-39.00	
430	18.00-21.00	34.00-37.00	
440	16.00-19.00	32.00-35.00	
445	14.00-17.00	29.00-32.00	

Gold Trading 414.00-416.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Our Eurobanking Services in Luxembourg

We are the wholly-owned subsidiary in Luxembourg of Badische Kommunale Landesbank, a leading German bank headquartered in Mannheim. Our Eurobanking services include dealing in the

Money Market and Foreign Exchange

Our Euro-specialists have the proven ability to deal successfully in the money markets both on an inter-bank and institutional basis – and the skill to provide effective foreign exchange cover for clients active in international trade. Complementing our money markets and foreign exchange operations, we manage or participate in fixed-interest or roll-over syndicated Euroloans; and we trade in fixed-interest securities.

To find out more about our Eurobanking services just contact:

- Albert Feilen – Managing Director, Syndicated Euroloans;
- L. Ottaviani – Money market and Foreign exchange dealing;
- Dr. H. Braun – Security trading

BADISCHE KOMMUNALE LANDESBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.
9, bd. Roosevelt · P.O. Box 626 · Luxembourg-Ville · Tel.: 47 59 91-1
Tel.: 47 53 15 (Dealers) · Telex: 1791, 1972 (Dealers), 1793 (Credits)

1,704,804 Ptas. + 101,320 Yens × 42,300 DM − US$10,100 + 257,510 Pounds − 10,849,621 Pesos + Rubles 35,484,200 − 1,000 Florins − 7,428,521 DM. ∖ 3,240,307 Swiss Francs × 21,325 Guaranies − Escudos + 364 Canadian $ − 355,551 Quetzals ∖ 35,355 Ptas. ∖ 200,000 Zlotys + 70,707 Crowns − 271,000 Francs + 700 Yens 18,001 Soles − 324 Escudos ∖ 21,200 DM + 21,000 Yens − 1,707 DM + …

=BB!

BBanco holds the key to your business abroad.

Banco de Bilbao can help you solve all your problems - from the simplest personal transactions to the most complex operations in foreign trade and international finance.

Because Banco de Bilbao heads a major financial group with over 1,000 branches in Spain, 12 in France, 6 in the United Kingdom, and offices in U.S.A., Germany, Italy, Grand Cayman, Mexico and Venezuela, plus subsidiary and associate companies in many other countries.

And because the Banco de Bilbao group covers the full range of commercial, consortium and merchant banking services, including property and insurance companies, investment trusts, leasing and computer services.

We can begin to help you at any of our offices, or contact us at:

Main U.K. Branch
36, New Broad Street
LONDON EC2M-1NU

Main France Branch
29 Avenue de L'Opéra
75.021 PARIS

BANCO DE BILBAO

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— S—S—S —							
10⅛	5⅝	SCA .25f	4.1	11	241	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
32	16¼	SCM 1.30	4.9	5	209	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	12½	SPSTec .64	2.5	8	24	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
51⅞	24¾	Sabine .56	1.1	44	368	51⅞	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅜
19¾	8	Safgdln .32	1.7	15	41	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
44⅝	34⅜	Safewy 2.60	6.6	7	273	39⅞	39⅜	39¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	SagaCp .44	4.5	10	55	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅜
34	21¼	StJoMn 1.40	4.1	11	227	u34⅝	33⅞	34½	+ ½
13⅝	11¼	StJoLP 1.26	11.	8	13	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ¼
60⅞	34⅞	StLSaF 2.50	4.5	8	70	55¼	54⅜	55	+ ⅜
11⅞	9⅝	SPaul 1.03e	10.		87	10⅛	10	10	
34⅛	27¾	StRegP 1.80	5.5	7	98	33¼	33	33	+ ¼
8⅝	5½	Salant .40	6.5	7	21	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	5	Sambos			280	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	14	SDieGs 1.52	11.	10	91	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
18¾	9⅝	SJuanR 1.05t	6.8	11	119	15¾	15¼	15½	— ⅛
28⅞	12⅞	Sanders .50	1.7	12	168	u29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ¼
52⅞	29⅛	SFeInd 2.40	4.6	7	577	52⅝	51⅝	52⅛	+ ⅜
14⅞	8	SFeIn pf .50	3.6		3	14	14	14	
39⅛	19¼	SFeInt .72	2.3	31	2357	32⅜	31⅛	32	+1
19⅝	13	SaulWel 88	5.5	7	17	16⅛	16	16⅛	
9⅛	4⅜	SaulRE			51	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅛	SavASIp		12	36	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
13⅛	7	SavOnD .40	3.1	9	197	13	12¾	12¾	+ ½
12⅛	9⅞	SavElP 1	9.6	4	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
14⅞	11⅜	SavE A 1.34	11.		1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
13⅛	11	SavE pf1.28	12.		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅞	11⅜	Savin .70	4.1	3	161	17⅛	17	17⅛	
8⅜	4⅜	Saxon		7	258	7½	7	7	— ⅜
6⅛	2⅞	Schoeler			6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
35⅛	27⅜	SchrPlG 1.44	4.4	8	493	32⅝	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
64⅜	61⅜	SchrPl pf5.07	8.3		29	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	
14⅜	9	Schlitz .30f		27	320	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
88⅛	66⅜	Schimb s1.10	1.3	19	750	85⅜	84¼	84⅞	+ ⅛
33⅞	25⅞	SciAtla s.16	.5	19	111	33⅞	32⅜	33¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	18	SCOA s 1	3.8	7	42	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
5½	3½	ScotLad .05e	.9	9	160	u 5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅜
31⅛	22	ScotFet 1.80	6.5	6	21	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
26	15⅞	ScottF .80	3.4	8	58	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	13⅞	ScottP .92	4.7	6	325	19⅞	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Scottys .40	2.5	9	73	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
23	17⅛	Scovill 1.40	7.0	6	573	20⅛	19¼	20	+ ⅜
10⅞	6⅞	Scudder		21	12	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
9⅞	8⅞	Scud pf .90e	9.7		60	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	11⅛	SeaCA pf1.46	13.		9	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
30¾	15⅞	SeaCont .42	2.4	6	133	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
33⅞	23⅞	SeabCL 2.20	7.8	5	78	28⅞	28⅛	28⅜	
19⅛	9⅞	SeaWA .40b	3.3	6	437	12⅜	11⅞	12	— ⅜
31⅞	23	Seafst 1.12	4.0	7	16	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	Seagrm g1.12		14	1859	u38½	37⅜	38	+1⅛
23	10⅞	Seagrv .27e	1.4	7	30	19⅞	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅜
19⅛	15⅞	SealAir n.44	2.6	10	67	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
31⅛	19⅛	SealPw 1.30	4.0	8	250	u32⅝	31⅜	32⅝	+1⅜
18⅜	10⅜	SearleG .52	3.0	12	1408	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	18⅞	Sears 1.28	6.6	7	1582	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
14⅞	5⅞	Seatrain			102	6⅝	6½	6½	
35⅛	26⅞	SecPac n1.80	5.7	6	57	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
45⅛	34⅛	Sedco .64	1.3	42	298	47⅞	45⅛	47⅝	+2⅛
14⅛	10	SeigLt 1.20b	12.	6	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCoInt .34	3.4	6	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅞	Shakspr .52	3.9	10	71	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
18⅛	11⅜	Shaklee .74	4.3	5	82	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	21	Shapell .15	.4	5	7	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	— ½
18⅛	8⅛	ShearH .48b	2.9	4	479	16⅛	16	16½	
51⅛	35⅛	ShellOil 2	4.0	8	748	49⅞	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅜
33⅛	28⅜	ShellT s2.39i	7.4	6	60	32½	32¼	32½	— ¼
12⅞	8⅞	ShelGlo .70	6.7	4	78	10½	10¼	10½	
20	14⅛	ShelG pf1.35	8.0		2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
29⅛	19⅛	Sherwin		18	44	26⅜	26½	26½	
54⅛	44	Shrw pf4.40	8.9		z100	49½	49½	49½	+ ¼
14⅛	12⅛	SierPac 1.34	9.6	7	41	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
38⅞	19⅛	Sighal 1	2.7	7	258	36⅞	35⅝	36⅝	+1⅛
38⅛	28⅞	Signode 1.72	4.5	7	58	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	SimPrec .28	2.1	10	58	14¼	13½	13½	— ⅜
13⅛	8⅛	SimpPat .56	5.5	11	391	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Singer .40	3.4	5	222	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
35⅛	29	Singr pf3.50	12.		5	29⅞	29	29	
14⅞	9⅛	Skyline .48	4.4	10	933	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ½
24⅞	17⅞	SmithA 1.40	7.4	3	105	19⅝	18⅞	19	
64⅝	39	Smitmin 1.12	1.8	12	50	64	63⅞	64	+ ⅜
52⅞	38⅞	Smikln s1.44	2.8	15	210	51¼	50⅝	50⅞	— ¼
30⅛	14⅛	SmithTr 1	3.5	9	37	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Smucker 1	4.8	7	24	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.3	12	386	24¼	23⅞	24	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.2	21	70	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	SooLin s.76i	4.1	8	36	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	SoAlfFn			40	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
19⅛	15	SCrEG 1.68	11.	9	57	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
27	24	SCrE pf2.50	11.		1	23¼	d23¾	23¾	— ½
20⅛	16⅛	SoJerin 1.74	9.0	9	2	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ¼
55⅛	26⅛	Souldwn .60	1.3	7	3	48	48	48	
17	11⅞	SoetBk .80	5.0	6	80	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	SoetPS s		5	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	23⅛	SCalEd 2.72	11.	6	323	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
26	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	9	1122	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
19¾	17⅛	SoInGE 1.52	8.3	6	35	18½	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
49	29½	SoNRes 1.50	3.2	9	500	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	+ ⅝
41	34½	SNETel 3.60	9.7	6	27	37⅜	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
37⅝	25	SouPac 2.40	6.7	6	213	36	35⅜	36	+1
58¼	44⅜	SouRy 3.20	5.9	6	245	54⅝	53½	54⅜	+ ⅜
29⅝	26½	SoRy pf2.60	9.7		5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
30¼	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	5.9	9	41	30	29½	29⅝	— ¼
32	25⅜	Soutind .84b	2.9	10	167	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅛
48½	34⅛	SouRoyl s		25	34	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
26	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.1	6	74	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
29⅜	22⅛	SwtBsh 1.24	4.9	7	7	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
24	10⅜	SwtFore .40	2.0	5	350	20⅝	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
13¼	11½	SwtGas n1.10	9.0	9	140	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	SwtPS 1.28	9.9	4	188	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
21¼	10½	Sparton .80	4.1	7	24	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
31⅝	15⅛	SpectPh		17	98	31⅜	30⅛	30¾	+ ¼
21⅛	12⅛	SperHut 1	6.0	5	23	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
52⅞	39⅜	Sperry 1.56	3.3	7	564	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅜
20⅝	14	SpragsM 1.20	6.8	5	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
25½	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.3	8	320	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
37¼	25⅜	Squibb 1.08	3.0	14	478	36⅜	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
15¼	11⅛	StaRite n.70	5.3	7	101	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ¼
29	16⅛	Staley 1	3.5	18	170	29	28⅜	28⅞	
27⅛	22⅛	StBrnd 1.48	5.7	10	547	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
32⅞	19⅛	StBPnt .64	2.5	10	56	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	
19⅛	13½	StdMotA .64	4.0	6	99	16⅛	16	16	
62⅛	42⅜	StOilCl 2.80	4.8	7	691	58⅝	57⅜	57⅞	— ⅛
72⅞	49⅜	StOInd 3	4.2	8	1214	u73	72⅛	72⅛	— ⅜
70⅛	32½	StOilOh 1.20	1.7	13	815	u71⅝	69⅞	71	+1⅛
12⅜	7⅛	StPacCp .60	5.8	4	82	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅝	Standex .75	3.9	7	18	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	22⅛	StanW 1.24	3.6	9	236	34½	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅜
32¼	22⅜	Starret 1.48	4.7	6	3	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	StMutinv		13	83	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11½	9⅛	StaMSe 1.05	11.		70	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
25	19	StaufCh s1.10	4.9	7	465	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.1	8	20	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅛	8½	Sterchl .68	6.5	5	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	SterlBcp .66	8.5	7	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	14	SterlDg .84	4.5	11	1382	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
25½	12⅜	Sterndnt .60	2.7	9	23	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅜	StevenJ 1.20b	8.3	4	39	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
41⅜	26⅛	StewWa s1.80	5.1	9	129	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
37⅛	23⅜	StokVC 1.48	4.9	7	53	30¼	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
50⅝	37⅜	StoneW 2.75b	5.9	9	2	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
29⅞	10½	StonCon .60	2.6	10	23	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ½
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	7.1	4	14	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅜	StorTec s		12	778	18⅛	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅜
51⅞	26	StorerB 1.30	2.5	12	25	51⅜	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	12½	StridRit 1.08	6.5	7	10	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
51⅛	23½	StuWor 1.25	2.5	11	55	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅜	SuavShe .20	5.7	7	74	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
36⅛	16⅛	SubPrG 1.44	4.0	9	177	36	34⅞	36	+ ⅜
37½	22	SunChm .60	1.6	6	55	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅜
28⅜	19⅛	SunEl .60	2.4	13	167	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
70⅝	36⅜	SunCo 3	4.5	8	132	66⅜	65⅝	66½	+ ⅜
73	37½	SunC pf2.25	3.3		9	69	68⅜	69	+1⅜
25	16⅜	Sunbm 1.50	7.1	7	88	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ¼
36⅛	19	Sundstr 1.20	3.5	10	241	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	
22⅛	9	SunsM .40	2.0	13	495	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	15⅝	SuprVal .66	3.1	9	29	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
537	269½	SuprOil 2.80	.6	32	305	510½	501	509	+8
19⅛	10⅛	SupmkG .48	2.7	6	218	17⅞	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
11	4⅛	Supscp			39	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
27	19¼	Swank 1.40a	6.7	6	61	21	21	21	
24⅛	14½	Sybron 1.08	6.1	9	1380	18	17	17¾	+ ⅜
40	30	Sybrn pf2.40	7.4		3	32½	32½	32½	— ½
		— T—T—T —							
17¼	11⅜	TREs .84	5.9	7	64	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	33⅛	TRW 2	4.9	7	291	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞	
88½	73½	TRW pf4.40	5.0		2	u88⅞	88⅜	88⅜	+ ¼
77	63⅜	TRW pr4.50	6.0		1	75	75	75	— ⅛
32	17½	TaftBrd .76	2.5	9	9	30	29½	30	+ ½
7⅛	1⅜	Talcott			36	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Talley 1	10.	7	39	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Talley pf 1	9.8		36	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
19⅛	16½	TampE 1.44	8.4	8	30	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	17⅛	Tandy		9	951	27⅞	27	27⅝	+ ½
6⅞	3⅜	Tandycft n		3	44	5½	5⅜	5½	
15½	7⅛	Tappan .40	2.5	24	1503	u16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
16⅛	9	Tchncolr .72	4.5	6	49	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅞	Technicn		14	131	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
61	39	Tektrnx .84	1.4	13	77	59⅞	59⅜	59⅝	— ⅛
11¼	4⅜	Telecor 6.60c		3	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
154½	83⅞	Teledn 9.92t	6.8	7	524	147½	145⅛	145⅝	— ⅜
21⅜	8¼	Telermt		18	403	18⅜	17⅝	17⅞	— ¼
7⅞	3⅜	Telex		14	194	4½	4½	4½	
39½	29	Tenneco 2.20	5.9	8	797	37½	37	37⅛	+ ¼
145	108½	Tennc pf5.50	4.0		11	137½	137½	137½	
28½	14½	Teradyn		15	164	28½	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
19⅛	6⅝	Tesoro		7	2047	18⅛	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
33⅛	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	6.8		318	32⅛	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
31	22⅛	Texaco 2.16	7.1	7	3437	30⅞	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
45⅛	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.2	9	17	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	— ⅛
60	32	TexEst 2.70	4.6	10	77	59⅞	59	59⅛	+ ⅛
27½	24½	TxET pf2.40	9.8		4	24½	24½	24½	
29⅛	26¼	TxET pf2.87	11.		20	26⅜	26½	26½	— ¼
26⅛	24¼	TexGT s1.46	5.6	8	40	26⅜	25⅞	26	— ½
24½	16	Texind .60	2.6	5	455	23⅝	22½	23⅛	+ ⅜
100	75⅛	TexInst 2	2.1	14	334	98⅞	97	97½	— ⅞
15⅝	5⅜	Texint			2181	13⅜	12½	13	— ⅝
52⅛	25⅜	TexOGs .48	1.0	12	556	50	49⅜	50	+ ⅛
71⅛	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.6	32	6	u72	71⅛	72	+ ⅜
20⅜	18	TexUtil 1.64	9.0	7	1709	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	18	Texagif 1.20	3.8	14	449	u33	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅜
51⅝	35⅜	Texaif pf 3	5.9		64	u51⅞	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
13½	4	Texfi Ind		2	254	4⅛	4	4	
33½	23½	Textron 1.80	6.6	6	299	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	
37	27	Textr pf2.08	7.0		1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ½
29⅝	21⅛	Textr pf1.40	5.9		8	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
46	27⅛	Thiokol 1.55	3.5	8	45	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
46⅛	39⅞	ThmBet 1.52	3.4	12	76	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	8¼	Thomin .52b	4.5	6	14	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
28⅝	20	ThmJW 1.80	6.3	6	23	28½	28½	28½	
17⅛	9⅛	Thrifty .60	4.2	10	56	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	19⅛	Tidwatr .90	3.2	11	353	28⅛	26⅞	28⅛	+1⅜
32⅝	19	Tigerint .80	3.5	5	155	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
49⅜	35⅜	TimeIn 1.66	3.6	9	197	46⅜	46	46⅛	— ⅜
35⅛	26½	TimI pfB1.57	4.6		148	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
36½	26⅝	TimesM 1.20	3.3	8	90	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
63½	45	Timkn 3	4.8	7	22	62	61⅝	61⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	TobInP			5	5	5	5	
31	19⅛	ToddSh		5	97	27⅜	27	27	— ⅜
25⅝	12⅝	Tokheim .60	3.2	9	145	19⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	19	TolEdis 2.20	11.	7	59	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25½	20⅝	TolEd pf2.36	12.		14	20⅛	d20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅞	TonkaCp			31	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
13⅝	8⅛	ToolRol .48b	3.6	7	8	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ½
29⅝	17⅞	ToroCo .88	3.9	7	245	23	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	18⅛	ToyRUs n		13	244	u27⅝	26	27⅛	+1
23	15⅛	Tracor s.40	1.9	8	96	21⅛	21	21	+ ⅛
23½	17½	Trane s .92	4.8	7	36	19½	19	19	— ¼
37⅛	27⅛	TranUn 2.36	6.9	7	131	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
27⅝	13⅝	TW Corp		5	1870	26½	25	25	—1⅛
22⅝	17⅛	TWC pf 2	10.		8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18	15⅛	TWC pf 1.90	13.		82	15⅛	d15½	15⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	27⅛	TWC pf 2.66	8.5		20	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅜	Transm 1.12	5.8	6	160	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	19⅞	TranInc 2.04	10.		21	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
36⅛	16⅛	Transco 1.24	3.6	15	224	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅝
14½	7½	Transcn .60	6.0	9	6	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
79¼	66⅛	TrGP pf6.65	10.		z30	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
97½	86⅛	TrGP pf8.64	10.		z260	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
26¼	23⅜	TrGP pf2.50	10.		4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
18½	12⅛	TrnsOh .40b	2.9	4	15	13⅜	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
26	19⅛	Tranwy 1.80	7.4	5	20	24½	24¼	24¼	
40⅞	30⅛	Travirs 2.08	5.5	4	551	38⅛	38	38	— ⅜
44½	33⅛	Travelr pf 2	4.8		2	42	42	42	— ⅛
28	16⅛	TriCon 2.03e	10.		102	19⅜	19½	19½	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	TriSoM		5	38	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Triaind .30r	3.2	7	4	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
23⅜	14⅛	TriaPc .84	3.7	8	16	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Trico .18	1.7	11	71	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	+ ½
42⅛	15⅛	Trinityin 1.20	3.0	14	827	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	+ ¼
17½	14⅛	TucsEP 1.42	9.8	7	266	14½	14⅛	14½	
46⅛	24⅛	TCFax 1.40a	3.3	7	160	44	42⅝	42⅞	—1⅜
24½	17	TwinDs 1	4.8	6	12	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
25⅛	14⅜	TycoLab 1	4.0	4	591	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	13⅞	TylerCp .45	2.9	7	71	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	21⅛	Tymshr		17	42	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —							
42⅛	23⅛	UAL 1	4.0	4	900	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
27⅛	16⅛	UGI 1.64	6.1	9	45	26⅞	26¼	26¼	+ ½
29⅞	24⅞	UGI pf 2.75	11.		z10	25	25	25	
20⅛	14	UMC 1.20	8.3	6	145	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅛	16	UNCRes .50	2.0	7	161	25½	25	25⅛	+ ¼
39½	17	UVInd 18c		7	101	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
14⅛	10	Unarco .88	6.7	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
67⅛	57⅛	UniNV 4.27e	6.4	6	30	67	67	67	
52½	43⅛	UCamp 2.60	5.3	8	29	48⅞	48½	48⅞	— ⅛
44⅛	33⅜	UnCarb 3	6.9	6	413	43½	43	43¼	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅝	UnComr .20	1.5		25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	UnionCp .24t	3.0	8	1801	u 8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
15	13⅛	UnElec 1.44	11.	7	117	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
37⅛	31½	UnEl pf3.50	10.		z10	33½	33½	33½	—1
41	37	UnEl pf 4	10.		z70	38½	38½	38½	—1
79⅜	72	UnEl pfL 8	11.		z50	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	
23⅜	20⅛	UnEl pf2.13	10.		3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¼
28⅜	25⅛	UnEl pf 2.72	11.		127	25½	d25	25½	
49⅜	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.8	9	858	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	+ ¼
74	50⅛	UPacC 2.30	3.2	10	374	72⅛	71⅞	72⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	4⅞	Uniroyal			358	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
78½	42	Uniryl pf 8	16.		z510	51¼	50	50	—1
13⅜	7⅛	UnBrnd .20a	2.0	6	54	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	9.7		8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
50⅛	28⅛	UEnRs 2.48	4.9	7	192	u51⅛	50⅝	50⅞	+ ½
31½	28	UFinCl s.90	2.9	8	383	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
30⅛	13⅛	UnGrty .16	.6	9	271	28⅛	27⅛	28½	+ ⅜
26⅜	21⅛	UIllum 2.68	12.	6	24	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	18½	UIllu pf 2.20	12.		z1370	19	18½	18½	— ½
20⅜	12½	UnitInd .90	4.9	6	217	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅛
18	8⅛	UnitInn .22	1.3	8	116	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ¼
13⅛	11	UJerBk 1.04	8.9	5	52	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
3⅛	1⅜	UnPkMn			66	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
28⅜	22⅜	UnRefs s		6	65	28¼	27	28¼	+1
20½	14½	USFoS 1.58e	7.9		25	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
41⅝	29	USFId 2.40	6.2	5	118	38⅝	38½	38½	— ⅜
37⅞	23⅜	USGyps 2.40	6.5	5	92	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
33½	22½	USGy pf1.80	5.5		4	33	33	33	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅜	USHom .52	2.7	4	505	14⅜	13⅞	14	— ⅜
10½	6⅜	USInd .64	6.5	6	260	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
18½	12⅜	USLeasg .52	3.0	7	58	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
9⅛	4⅜	US Rlty			73	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
28	18⅜	USShoe 1.48	7.4	5	21	20	19⅞	19⅞	
28⅞	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	6.7	6	928	24	23	24	+1⅛
37	30½	USTobc 1.84	5.0	11	12	36½	36½	36½	
45⅛	35⅜	UnTech 2.20	5.2	7	1319	42	41½	42	
124⅞	100	UTch pf7.32	6.5		36	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+1⅛
61⅛	47⅛	UTch pf3.87	6.9		7	56	56	56	+ ⅛
27⅝	26⅛	UTch pf2.55	9.7		384	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
21⅝	17⅞	UniTel 1.52	7.7	7	588	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
26½	22	UnIT 2pf1.50	6.2		13	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
31½	12	Unitrod .50	1.5	13	282	u34	31⅛	32⅛	+1⅜
10⅛	6⅜	Univar .56	5.5	6	151	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
22	14½	UnivFd .96	6.3	7	140	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
24½	15⅜	UnLeaf 1.20	5.3	8	173	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
53⅜	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.8	9	626	46⅛	45⅜	45⅝	— ½
28	17	USLIFE .66	2.7	7	504	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
11½	9	UslifeFd .96a	10.		21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.8	9	167	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
30⅛	26⅛	UtPL pf2.80	10.		11	27⅛	27	27	— ½
		— V—V—V —							
21	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.6	6	30	18½	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
37½	14	VSI Cp .60	1.6	11	210	36⅛	36½	36⅛	
9	4⅞	ValleyIn .40	5.3	15	43	7½	7⅛	7½	
15½	18½	VanDrn .92	6.2	5	17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	11⅜	Varian .40	1.6	30	216	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ½
12⅛	7½	Varo .40	4.1	9	62	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
36⅝	16⅛	Veeco .50	1.3	13	229	u37⅛	36½	37½	+1⅛
7⅛	4	Vendo			4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅜	11½	VestSe 1.36e	12.		23	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
34	18⅛	Viacom .32	1.0	15	68	31½	31	31½	+ ½
14⅛	11⅛	VaEPw 1.40	12.	7	832	12⅛	11⅞	12	
97⅛	84	VaEP pf8.84	11.		z1000	82	d82	82	—2⅛
104½	92	VaEP pf9.75	11.		z10	92	92	92	
29½	25⅛	VaEP pf2.90	11.		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
79½	67	VaEP pf7.20	11.		z40	68	68	68	+1
82½	68⅛	VaEP pf7.45	11.		z60	70	70	70	
29⅛	7⅛	Vornado .60	2.3	42	193	27	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅜
15⅝	11⅛	Vulcinc .75	5.3	5	17	14¼	14	14¼	+ ½
37⅛	26⅝	VulcnM 1.60	4.6	8	21	34½	33⅞	34½	+ ⅜
		— W—W—W —							
41¼	17½	WUI .80	2.0	13	151	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅜
20½	12	Wabash .50	3.4	5	18	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
21	15½	Wachov .76	3.8	8	83	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛	3½	WachRty		1	53	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
34½	19½	WalMrt .30	1.0	14	5	31⅞	31⅜	31¼	— ¼
30⅜	23½	Walgrn 1.40	4.7	6	43	30⅛	30	30	
44½	29⅜	WlkrA g1.60a		9	118	43⅛	42½	43¼	+ ⅜
28⅜	21⅜	WallBus .84	3.0	7	4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
27⅜	17⅜	WalMu 1.60	6.3	5	45	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
35⅞	26⅛	WaltJm 1.80	5.2	6	59	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅜
38	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	4.3		2	37	36⅞	37	
12⅛	7⅛	WardFd		8	44	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13	7⅛	Warnaco .28r	1.8	5	48	11⅛	11	11	
29⅛	24⅛	Wrnc pf1.50	5.3		104	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
40⅛	21¼	WarnS 1.80	4.7	9	53	38⅞	38½	38⅝	
42⅜	32⅜	WrnCom s1	2.4	8	99	42⅛	41⅜	41½	— ⅛
27⅛	21½	WarnrL 1.32	5.9	8	374	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
27½	22½	WashGs 2.40	9.6	10	130	25⅛	24½	25⅛	— ⅜
39	22⅛	WshNat 1.40	4.6	7	18	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅜
45	30⅛	WasN pf2.50	6.6		3	38	38	38	
23⅝	20⅜	WshWt 2.08	9.5	7	25	22⅛	22	22	
38⅛	22⅛	WasteM .70	1.9	13	160	36⅛	35½	36⅛	— ⅜
29⅛	15	WatkinJ .40	1.5	19	74	27½	26½	26½	— ½
6⅞	4⅛	WayGos .24	4.8	50	15	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
19	15⅛	WayG pf1.60	11.		8		d14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	WeanUn .20	2.9	17	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.3	15	115	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
28½	22⅛	WeisMk s.80	2.8	19	5	28⅞	28½	28½	
33⅛	25⅛	WellsF 1.72	5.9	5	589	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	WelFM 1.30a	8.0	8	43	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	43⅛	WPenP pf4.50	9.9		z200	45½	44½	45½	+1⅛
40	31⅞	WtPtPe 2.80	8.2	6	49	34⅛	34	34	
14	8⅛	WstctT g.80			16	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
12	7⅛	WnAirL .40	3.7	3	722	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
31	23⅜	WAirpf 2	7.2		22	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
35	23	WnBnc 1.64	5.2	6	838	31⅜	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
48	20⅛	WnCoNA .32	.7	18	36	u48⅛	47⅜	48	+ ⅜
32	32	WnCoNA wi			1	32	32	32	
60⅛	27⅛	WPacIn 1	1.9	6	44	54½	53½	53⅝	— ½
24⅛	14½	WUnion 1.40	7.1	11	384	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	9⅛	WUn dpf1.18	12.		18	10	10	10	
24⅞	21	WUTI pf2.56	12.		5	22	22	22	+ ⅛
23	16	WestgEl .97	4.7	5	1178	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	23⅜	Wstvac 1.50	4.3	8	61	u34⅜	34½	34⅜	+ ⅛
35	23½	Weyerhr 1	2.9	9	1266	u35⅛	34¼	34⅛	+ ¼
48⅛	36⅛	Weyr pf2.80	5.9		299	48⅛	46⅞	47⅝	+1
39⅝	26¼	WheelF 1.20	3.6	9	34	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
43	29½	WheelF pf2	5.8		2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	9	WheelPit		1	26	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
58⅛	45	WhelPit pf6	13.		z120	46	46	46	— ½
24⅛	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	6.4	8	38	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
27⅜	16⅛	WhitC 1.40	5.6	6	76	25⅛	25	25⅛	
43⅜	37	WhitC pfC3	7.7		2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	
13⅛	5⅛	WhiteM		3	355	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	9⅞	Whittak .50	3.2	5	225	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
18⅜	11½	Wickes 1.04	6.4	5	109	16⅜	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6½	Wieboldt .44	3.6	14	88	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	14	Williams 1	4.3	18	532	23¼	23	23⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6	WilshrO .14	1.1	43	151	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	+ ½
33⅝	25½	WinDx 1.68	5.4	9	45	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
46	37	WinDx B			4	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Winnbgo			131	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅞	9¼	WinterJ 1	11.	11	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
28⅛	22⅛	WisEP 2.38	9.7	7	59	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
104	93	WisE pf8.90	9.4		z10	95	95	95	
25⅛	19	WisGas 2.04	8.7	6	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	25⅛	WisG pf2.55	9.9		7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
21⅝	17⅜	WiscPL 1.84	9.7	8	17	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
20⅜	16⅛	WiscPS 1.72	9.8	6	35	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Witco 1.40	5.1	6	39	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
106	72	Witco pf2.65	2.6		4	103	100½	103	— ⅛
15⅛	10	WitrR .80	6.5	9	30	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	WolvrW .36	3.2	6	143	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	12⅛	Wometc .60	2.5	10	145	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
36⅞	15⅝	WoodPt .48	1.3	19	226	35⅞	34⅝	35⅝	+1⅛
32	17⅛	Wolwth 1.60	5.2	7	441	31	30⅞	30⅞	
44	26⅜	Wolw pf2.20	5.1		1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
10⅛	5	WorldAir		6	43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
78⅝	56⅜	Wrigly 2.40a	3.2	8	14	75	74½	75	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅜	Wurlitzr .48	4.6	9	5	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
19	10⅜	Wylain .80	5.6	7	18	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.1	8	29	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
7⅛	3⅛	Wyly		14	21	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —							
69½	50	Xerox 2.40	3.7	10	1598	65⅛	64½	64⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	14⅛	XTRA s .52	2.3	4	417	22⅜	22	22⅜	
18	15⅛	Yatess .20	1.2	6	85	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
25	18	ZaleCp 1.08	4.5	7	64	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	12½	ZalepfA .80	4.3		3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
24⅜	10⅛	Zapata .30b	1.2	18	368	u25⅛	24⅝	24½	+ ½
14⅜	9⅛	ZayreCp		5	61	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12	ZenithR 1	7.9	11	263	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
19½	12½	Zurnind .80	4.4	7	107	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the October 3, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.957	4.266	111.02*	47.15*	0.2415	—	6.87*	124.15*	37.87*
Brussels (a)	28.29	65.1525	16.16975	6.87075	3.5375*	14.56925	—	18.07	5.52
Frankfurt	1.7555	3.84	—	42.52*	2.171 x	90.11*	6.196*	111.49*	34.26*
London (b)	2.187	—	3.8395	9.029	415.60	28.548	514.50	157.35	806.80
Milan	1,773.65	461.38	196.11	415.60	—	4.2605	28.548	514.50	157.35
New York (c)	—	2.184	1.758	4.1315	N.A.	1.95225	N.A.	1.578	N.A.
Paris	4.13375	9.052	235.49*	—	5.1055 x	212.02*	14.569*	263.00*	80.33*
Zurich	1.5775	3.4475	89.78525*	38.2001*	0.1951	80.9763*	5.5669*	—	30.7467*
ECU	1.41944	0.640997	2.49915	5.85441	1,147.31	2.76249	40.2269	2.2293	7.29848

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 29.295 ; Canadian $. 1.1631 ; Danish krone: 5.1322 ; Escudo: 48.9235; Hong Kong $ 4.9495 ; Irish £ 2.132 ; Norw. krone: 4.857 ; Peseta: 66.04 ; Schilling: 12.6175 ; Singapore $ 2.1425 ; Swedish krona: 4.1355 ; Yen: 223.50

£ Sterling: 1.0505 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000

ECU - European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

October 3, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond SF 687.20
— (d) Conbar SF 638.00
— (d) Grebar SF 620.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 727.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 16.05
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.70
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $10.16

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust $6.67
— (w) High Interest Sterling £0.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $20.98
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $12.34
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $30.34

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 311.25
— (d) Canasec SF 464.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 61.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 61.25
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 87.00
— (d) Ussec SF 424.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 112.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 20.80
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 66.20

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas
— (d) Earnex Fd. $5.27

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda.
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $30.81
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $45.70
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $26.85
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $57.67
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $16.91

FIDELITY PCB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £4.19
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £8.61
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £10.10

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac Fd Ltd. $47.21*
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 10.64
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.84
— (d) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.32*
— (r) G.T. Technology Fund $10.44

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $7.50
— (r) Jardine F. East Asia $19.84

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 383.00
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 381.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $10.12

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,342.00
— (r) Securswiss SF 1,457.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF 322.00
— (d) Intervalor SF 58.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 347.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 347.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 65.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF 71.04

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 21.50
— (d) Bond Invest SF 58.25
— (d) Convert Invest SF 62.50
— (d) Eu it Europe Sh SF 137.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 105.50
— (d) Globinvest SF 54.00
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 66.75
— (d) Romatec-Invest SF 220.50
— (d) Sofit South Afr Sh SF 240.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 224.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta DM 39.90
— (d) Unifonds DM 18.50
— (d) Unirak DM 50.85
— (d) Unispezial DM 64.70
— (d) Unispecial I DM 62.90
— (d) Eurooplonds DM 25.88

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $8.75
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,001.67
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.73
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 121.45
(w) CAMIT $10.42
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $14.35
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,404.00
(d) Cortibco Open-End Fund $245.61
(w) Citadel Fund $2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,101.68
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.30
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.48
(w) D.G.C. $47.49
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $8.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $20.49*
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $28.16
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,332.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $5,408.45
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $233.79
(w) Forsalex Issue Pr SF 1,482.80
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 57.07
(d) Fonditalia $15.48
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins DM 40.98
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $6.32
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 4.08
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV $353.22
(I) H.O.I.T. Hebet $31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $119.01
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $121.82
(d) Interfund S.A. $11.76
(w) Intermarket Fund $173.33
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $24.30
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.07
(d) Investa DWS DM 34.90
(r) Invest Atlantiques $58.53
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $11.93
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.96
(w) Japan Selection Fund $71.57
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $41.74
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,406.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $13.28
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $32.34
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $61.07
(w) Luxfund $30.87
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. Can$ 10.21
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $13.06
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.74
(w) Nippon Fund $17.07
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.58
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $5.35
(w) N.A.M.F. $78.06
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $32.95
(d) Renta Fund $61.54
(d) Rentinvest LF 844.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.21
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.96
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 57.15
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $16.15
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 94.60
(w) Soros Fund $860.70
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $48.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $44.04
(w) Transpacific Fund $34.83
(d) UNICO Fund DM 52.40
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $8.96
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $2.40
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. $105.98
(d) U.S.-Trust Invest Fd. $12.28
(w) Western Growth Fund $8.07
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $489.04
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $13.23
(W) Worldwide Securities $80.25
(w) Worldwide Special $1,497.80S/$

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, October 3, 1979

Stock	Bid	Asked	Stock	Bid	Asked	Stock	Bid	Asked	Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	7	7½	CrosTre	22	22⅝	JamWPh	7⅛	8	Petrolit	48⅝	47⅛
AFAProt	8⅝	9⅝	CutlrFed	2⅛	2⅝	Jamsby	16⅛	17	Pettibon	21½	22½
AVMCp	3⅞	4⅜	Cyctron	14⅛	15⅛	JiffyFd	⅜	1⅛	PierceSS	9⅛	10
Accuray	4⅞	5⅛	DanlyM	21⅜	22⅝	JoslynM	16⅜	17½	Pinkrtn	37	38½
AddisnW	12¼	13	DtaDes	11⅛	11⅜	KaisSt pf	18⅜	19½	PionHIB	24	24½
AdvRoss	3⅞	4⅛	DaytMal	19	21	Kalvar	4⅝	5	Plastine	1⅜	2⅝
AdvMicr	38⅝	39½	DekibAg	27½	28⅛	Kaman	19	19⅜	Possis	6⅝	7⅝
AlexAlex	32	32⅜	DeLuxC	32⅜	33	KnapAm	9½	10	Progrp	⅞	1⅛
Allcoinc	33⅛	34¼	DelCanT	12	13	KateGre	3-16	7-16	PbSvNC	14⅛	14½
AllynB	15	16	DeweyEl	1½	2⅛	Keysam	3	4	PurlBen	19	19⅝
AFInCo	29½	30⅛	DiaCrys	28⅝	29⅝	KellySv	36½	38	PutDCap	11½	11⅞
AFura	6⅛	6½	DixnCru	34	35½	Keuffel	17½	18½	RogenPr	17	11½
AGreat	12½	12⅝	Docutel	7	7⅝	Kimball	16⅜	16⅞	Raychm	48	50
AIntGp	61⅛	62⅛	DolirGn	9½	10	KingInt	8⅛	9⅛	Raymnd	22⅜	23⅜
AMicros	30⅛	30⅛	Donldsn	21	22	KnapeV	16⅝	17⅜	RecoEa	7⅛	7½
AWeldng	19⅝	20⅝	DaviDB	21½	22⅛	Kratos	15	16	RoadEx	29⅜	30
Amlerr	3⅜	3⅝	DunkinD	12	12½	Lancein	19½	20⅛	RobbMy	45½	47½
Anadite	7⅞	8	Duriron	19	20	LandRes	2½	3	Roselon	4⅜	5⅛
AnheusB	23½	24	EatnVnce	6⅛	7	LaneCo	25	26	Rouse	18⅜	18½
AntoCp	8⅝	9⅛	EconLab	24⅛	24⅝	LidStor	6⅛	7	RusStov	17⅛	17⅝
ArdenGp	4⅛	4⅝	ElPasEl	10	10⅛	LinBcst	51½	52⅝	Sadlier	3⅞	4⅛
AsdCola	23⅛	24	ElderBe	8	8⅜	Logetrn	12⅝	13⅛	ScanDt	1 13-16	2 1-16
AtlGsLt	16	16⅝	EleNucl	9⅝	10⅛	MadsGE	14⅝	15⅝	ScriepH	55	58
BairdCo	6⅞	7⅛	ElModul	7	8	MagelIP	3 13-16	4 1-16	SelsDeH	12⅛	12⅝
BangHE	12⅝	12⅞	EnrDev	7	8	MairRl	1⅜	1⅝	Svamstr	32⅛	33⅝
BkamRt	19⅞	20⅝	Entwisti	2⅛	3	Malkrt	32½	33½	Showmt	39⅛	38⅛
BasicRs g	11⅞	12⅛	EqtOil	54½	55½	MatAsst	19⅝	20⅛	SolidSts	12⅝	13⅛
BassFr	19⅝	20½	EthanAl	46½	47½	MoulLP	29	30½	SCalWtr	14	14⅛
BoyisMk	12	12⅝	Fabrith	⅜	1	McCorm	19⅛	19⅞	SwEISv	15⅛	16½
Beeline	9⅛	9⅝	FtBkSys	40⅛	41	McQuay	10⅛	11½	SwnEnrg	26⅛	27⅛
BetzLab	33½	34⅛	FtBosn	18½	19¼	MidsxW	19⅛	20⅛	Slandyn	30	30⅛
BibbCo	13½	14	FtEmpS	11⅝	12⅛	MdldCop	9⅛	10	StdRegs	26⅛	27⅜
BirdSon	23½	25	FtWnFin	5⅝	6⅛	MidlRes	2⅜	3⅛	StanHP	27⅛	28⅛
Birtchr	3⅜	3½	Flicker	13	13½	MidlBks	28⅛	29⅛	SterlSl	6⅛	6⅝
BlkHillP	26	26⅛	FloatPnt	11½	12⅛	Millipr	30½	31⅛	StrawCl	25	26½
Bonanza	3½	3⅝	FlaWatU	⅜	1⅛	MissVlG	14⅛	15⅛	SuperEl	8⅞	9
BrookS	30	35	ForestO	22⅞	23⅜	MontCol	7⅝	8⅛	TIME DC	5½	6
BrwTom	26½	27	Formigli	1⅜	2½	MoorePd	23	24	Tampax	29⅜	30½
Buckbee	7⅛	8⅛	FrankCp	8	8½	MorgRes	1⅜	2½	TecumP	72	74
Buckeye	18½	19	FraakEl	15	15⅝	Moslek	37⅜	38⅝	Tennant	29	31
BurgupS	7⅛	7⅝	GnRIEst	12	13½	MotClub	4⅝	5⅛	Tiprary	13	13½
CalWtSv	32½	34	GaRains	99	101	Mueller	27	28	TescoCp	20	20½
ConradH	1½	2	GovEFn	18½	13⅛	NargCp	27	29	TrnsOCO	25½	26½
CapSwC	15⅝	15⅞	GreenM	13	13⅜	NatGOil	15	16	TricoPd	45	48
CaplnAir	4	4½	GreyAdv	37⅜	40½	NwldRE	15½	16½	TysonFd	9⅛	10⅛
CoreCp	9⅛	10⅛	GifIntst	14	15⅜	NJNGas	17¼	17⅜	UnMcGill	12	13
CnVIPS	16⅛	16⅝	Gyrodyn	5½	6	NielsnA	24	24½	USSurg	25⅛	26⅛
ChmLea	37	39	Hardwke	13	13⅜	NielsnB	23⅞	24⅛	USTrck	17⅜	18⅛
ChesUtl	12	12⅝	HrpRow	12	12½	NoCarGs	14⅜	15⅛	UVaBsh	26⅝	26⅞
CircleF	5⅝	6⅛	HarpGp	28½	29⅛	NoEOI un	74½	76	UpPenP	16⅛	17
CitzUtA	38⅛	39	HarHNt	16⅛	16⅝	NwtNGs	15⅛	15⅝	ValyGas	12⅛	12⅝
CitzUtB	33½	34⅛	HeardF	28⅛	29	NwstPS	16⅝	17⅛	VanDus	15⅜	16½
ClarkJL	31	32½	Holobm	2½	3	Noxell	28⅝	21⅜	Velcro a	11⅝	12⅛
ClowCp	7⅛	8⅛	Hoover	13⅜	14⅛	OgilvyM	22½	23¼	VideoCp	9⅛	9⅝
ComCtH	26⅛	26⅜	HorizRs	2½	3	OhFerro	8⅛	9⅛	VaNBsh	15⅛	15⅝
CmShr	18½	20½	HyattInt	17½	18½	OtterTP	22	22½	WshEnr	16⅛	17⅛
CmwTel	20	22	Infraind	6⅝	7⅛	PCAInt	7½	7⅝	WebbRs	33⅛	34⅛
ConPap	57½	58½	IntelCp	62⅜	63⅝	PabstB	13½	14	Weldtrn	2⅜	3½
Crawfd	21⅛	22⅛	IntrcEnr	5⅜	6⅜	PcGaR	21½	22⅛	WiginMg	10⅛	11⅜
			IntmlGs	13⅜	14⅜	PaulevP	14½	15⅛	WeltsGo	6⅛	7⅛
			InBkWsh	9⅝	9⅝	PeerMf	9	9⅝	WtnMig	4½	5
			IwaSaUt	23⅜	23⅞	PengEnt	15⅛	16⅛	WmorC	28½	29⅛
									WoodLat	25⅛	26½
									WWEng	11⅛	11½
									WrightW	4⅞	5⅛
									ZionUtc	24⅞	25⅛

SIEMENS

SIEMENS WESTERN FINANCE N.V.
Willemstad, Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles)

Seventh Redemption Installment
9% U.S. Dollar Bonds due 1985

Pursuant to paragraph 3 of the Conditions of issue, bonds to be redeemed on December 1, 1979, were drawn under the supervision of a German Notary in Frankfurt. The bonds of U.S. dollar 1,000 each with numbers

19,166 through 21,770
22,771 through 22,865

having an aggregate face value of U.S. dollar 2,700,000 were selected by lot. In addition, bonds of an aggregate face value of U.S. dollar 300,000 were made available from the Sinking Fund to satisfy the seventh redemption installment.

The bonds so drawn for redemption will be repaid on December 1, 1979, clear of all charges. They shall be presented together with all unmatured interest coupons, the amount of any missing coupons being deducted from the principal amount.

Payments will be made to the holders of the bonds:

a) In the United States of America;
At European-American Bank&Trust Company, New York
Citibank N.A., New York

b) Outside the United States of America;
At the banks listed below with due observance of the foreign exchange regulations, if any, prevailing in the country concerned, by a dollar cheque drawn on a New York bank or by credit to a dollar account:

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Crédit Lyonnais
Credito Italiano
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Svenska Handelsbanken

The bonds drawn for redemption will cease to bear interest as of November 30, 1979.

The interest coupons due December 1, 1979, will be paid to the holders separately in the usual manner.

Not all of the bonds drawn for redemption in 1973, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 with serial numbers from 21,771 through 22,770, 6,750 through 7,750, 12,221 through 14,220, 11,047 through 12,220, 14,221 through 15,056 and 965 through 2,988 have been presented to date.

Willemstad, Curaçao
September, 1979

SIEMENS WESTERN FINANCE N.V.
The Managing Directors

Chicago Futures
October 3, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.60½	4.74	4.57	4.72	+.10½
Mar	4.75	4.89	4.72½	4.88¼	+.18¼
May	4.84	4.96	4.80½	4.95	+.08
Jul	4.70½	4.85	4.69	4.84½	+.11¼
Sep	4.81	4.91	4.78	4.91	+.10½
Dec	4.89	5.01	4.87	5.01	+.10½

Sales Tues. 30,420. Total open interest Tues. 65,114, off 849 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.85½	2.90¼	2.83	2.89¾	+.02¼
Mar	2.99¾	3.03¾	2.96¾	3.03¼	+.01½
May	3.09½	3.12	3.05	3.11¾	+.01¼
Jul	3.14	3.17	3.09½	3.16¾	+.01¾
Sep	3.16½	3.18½	3.12½	3.18½	+.01
Dec	3.16	3.20	3.14	3.20	+.01½

Sales Tues. 50,314. Total open interest Tues. 171,764, off 1,622 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	7.16	7.22	7.08½	7.16	—.01
Jan	7.32	7.37½	7.25	7.33	—.00½
Mar	7.49½	7.56	7.43½	7.52	—.01½
May	7.66	7.69½	7.58	7.65¾	—.01
Jul	7.75	7.79½	7.67	7.75	—.02¼
Aug	7.74	7.82	7.72	7.79	
Sep	7.66½	7.74	7.65½	7.72	
Nov	7.65	7.74	7.63	7.70	—.00½

Sales Tues. 37,815. Total open interest Tues. 107,236, off 41 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Oct	193.00	193.60	191.10	192.50	+1.30
Dec	196.60	198.90	195.80	197.70	—.60
Jan.	199.60	201.00	198.40	200.10	—.90
Mar	203.50	205.00	202.10	203.80	—.60
May	207.00	208.00	205.00	207.30	—.70
Jul	208.50	210.00	207.50	209.50	—.50
Aug	209.00	210.50	207.70	210.20	—.80
Sep	210.00	210.00	209.00	210.00	—1.20
Oct	209.80	209.80	208.50	210.00	—.30

Sales Tues. 13,422. Total open interest Tues. 49,830, off 365 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Oct	27.55	27.80	27.25	27.47	+.03
Dec	26.75	27.20	26.55	26.97	+.17
Jan	26.65	27.05	26.50	26.97	+.25
Mar	26.65	27.15	26.45	26.98	+.23
May	26.75	27.15	26.52	27.05	+.25
Jul	26.75	27.25	26.65	27.10	+.30
Aug	26.75	27.10	26.65	27.00	+.25
Sep	26.65	27.00	26.67	26.90	+.25
Oct	26.70	26.95	26.60	26.85	+.25
Dec				26.82	+.25

Sales Tues. 16,153. Total open interest Tues. 60,774, off 469 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.59¼	1.61	1.57¼	1.60	+.00¾
Mar	1.72	1.73¾	1.71	1.73½	+.01
May	1.80	1.81	1.77½	1.80¾	+.01
Jul	1.83½	1.83½	1.83½	1.83½	+.01
Sep				1.85½	+.01

Sales Tues. 1,515. Total open interest Tues. 5,764, off 101 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	69.12	70.10	68.40	69.45	—.42
Dec	72.40	73.65	71.75	73.32	+.32
Jan	72.00	73.40	71.52	73.05	+.25
Feb	72.00	73.60	71.80	73.10	+.30
Apr	72.28	73.60	71.80	73.20	+.23
Jun	73.00	74.45	72.70	74.25	+.55
Aug	72.50	73.40	72.10	73.10	+.18
Oct	71.85	72.00	71.00	71.90	+.05
Dec	72.70	72.70	72.50	72.70	—.30

Est. sales: 39,794; sales Tues. 44,540. Total open interest Tues. 74,448, off 1,593 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	81.10	82.50	80.65	82.25	+.20
Nov	83.00	84.40	82.70	84.10	+.35
Jan	85.50	86.30	84.60	85.80	—.15
Mar	86.50	87.40	85.70	87.07	—.08
Apr	86.90	87.40	86.05	87.32	—.23
May	86.80	87.15	85.62	87.07	—.03
Aug	85.00	86.00	85.00	86.00	

Est. sales: 3,245; sales Tues. 3,360. Total open interest Tues. 11,181, off 429 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Oct	35.90	36.40	35.35	36.07	—.20
Dec	37.20	38.05	36.95	37.65	+.10
Feb	39.75	40.65	39.45	40.20	+.10
Apr	38.70	39.35	38.30	39.00	+.10
Jun	41.95	42.70	41.20	42.60	+.50
Jul	42.70	43.00	41.95	42.92	+.17
Aug	41.70	42.35	41.05	42.35	+.15
Oct	41.00	41.00	40.07	40.85	—.20
Dec				42.35	—.95

Est. sales: 7,350; sales Tues. 6,176. Total open interest Tues. 25,757, off 469 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	45.80	46.20	44.45	45.95	+.35
Mar	45.70	46.50	44.65	46.15	+.28
May	46.80	47.50	45.75	47.05	+.25
Jul	48.00	48.40	46.80	48.10	+.18
Aug	46.50	47.20	45.65	47.00	+.30

Est. sales: 4,972; sales Tues. 5,211. Total open interest Tues. 21,404, off 361 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	37.00	37.00	36.85	36.85	—.25
Nov	37.85	37.15	36.95	37.00	—.20
Dec	39.05	39.25	38.90	39.00	—.10
Jan	41.60	41.60	41.00	41.00	—1.10
Feb	43.50	43.50	42.05	43.25	—.45
Mar	44.00	44.40	44.00	44.40	—.20
Apr	43.50	43.60	43.50	43.60	—.40

Sales Tues. 152. Total open interest Tues. 1,432, up 66 from Mon.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Oct	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	—2.00
Nov	54.75	55.90	54.70	54.70	—.30
Dec	60.40	60.40	59.80	60.40	—.15
Jan	59.00	59.30	58.40	58.40	+.40

Est. sales: 36; sales Tues. 24. Total open interest Tues. 279, up 11 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	255.00	257.70	253.20	256.20	+.10
Jan	243.50	245.80	242.30	244.20	+.70
Mar	236.50	239.70	236.50	238.30	+1.30
May	233.80	236.50	233.80	235.50	+1.50
Jul	231.30	234.00	231.40	233.60	+1.90
Sep	232.00	232.30	231.00	232.30	+1.80

Est. sales: 1,949; sales Tues. 3,037. Total open interest Tues. 9,974, off 320 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	202.00	203.30	199.20	203.20	+1.20
Jan	199.50	200.50	197.50	199.50	+.30
Mar	200.50	201.00	198.70	200.50	+1.50
May	201.00	201.50	199.30	200.00	+.70
Jul	201.30	201.50	200.50	200.80	+.30
Sep	201.50	201.60	200.00	200.00	+.20
Nov	201.00	201.00	199.70	199.70	—.30
Jan				202.00	—.50

Sales: Tues. 1,011. Total open interest Tues. 3,824, off 1 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	89.93	89.95	89.80	89.81	—.13
Mar	90.41	90.54	90.32	90.38	—.06
Jun	91.11	91.17	91.01	91.04	—.03
Sep	91.42	91.50	91.34	91.38	+.01
Dec	91.58	91.67	91.53	91.57	+.03
Mar	91.63	91.74	91.61	91.61	—.01
Jun	91.68	91.78	91.65	91.65	—.06
Sep	91.71	91.77	91.71	91.71	

Est. sales: 10,868; sales Tues. 12,013. Total open interest Tues. 41,196, off 294 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA 8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	82-02	82-06	81-24	81-27	—03
Mar	81-29	82-01	81-18	81-22	—02
Jun	81-30	81-31	81-17	81-19	—03
Sep	81-25	81-29	81-15	81-17	—01
Dec	81-15	81-21	81-09	81-11	—02
Mar	81-03	81-11	80-31	81-03	
Jun	80-26	81-02	80-25	80-27	
Sep	80-17	80-25	80-17	80-17	—02
Dec	80-06	80-19	80-06	80-10	—01
Mar	79-31	80-09	79-31	80-02	+01
Jun	79-28	80-01	79-23	79-27	—01

Sales: Tues. 13,007 contracts. Total open interest Tues. 78,728, up 1,356 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.					
Dec	87-15	87-20	87-03	87-06	—08
Mar	87-12	87-17	87-01	87-03	—08
Jun	87-10	87-13	86-29	87-00	—08
Sep	87-06	87-13	86-30	86-30	—09
Dec	87-06	87-07	86-25	86-25	—10
Mar	87-01	87-03	86-22	86-22	—12
Jun	86-25	86-30	86-19	86-19	—06
Sep	86-20	86-26	86-17	86-17	—05
Dec	86-16	86-19	86-12	86-14	—05
Mar	86-10	86-22	86-10	86-10	—06
Jun	86-13	86-13	86-08	86-08	—02

Sales Tues. 15,861 contracts. Total open interest Tues. 65,333, up 364 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	12.55	12.57	12.41	12.55	+.13
Mar	11.75	11.81	11.69	11.81	+.11
Jun	10.94	11.01	10.96	11.01	+.08
Sep				10.75	+.02

Sales Tues. 184 contracts. Total open interest Tues. 1,155, up 31 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8615	.8638	.8606	.8620	—04
Mar	.8637	.8653	.8631	.8645	
Jun	.8660	.8670	.8655	.8665	+05
Sep	.8666	.8672	.8666	.8672	—15
Dec	.8710	.8710	.8700	.8700	—15

Est sales 2,566; sales Tues. 5,136. Total open interest Tues. 14,990, off 301 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.1880	2.1905	2.1715	2.1795	—10
Mar	2.1900	2.1910	2.1705	2.1760	—10
Jun	2.1680	2.1800	2.1680	2.1725	+25
Sep				2.1600	

Est sales 1,838; sales Tues. 1,769. Total open interest Tues. 6,012, off 65 from Mon. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5755	.5772	.5723	.5744	—10
Mar	.5830	.5849	.5801	.5822	—06
Jun	.5915	.5920	.5878	.5882	—19
Sep				.5055	—10

Est sales 4,977; sales Tues. 6,802. Total open interest Tues. 12,131, off 1,798 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec				.24000	

Est sales 0; sales Tues. 0. Total open interest Tues. 2, unchanged from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004510	.004534	.004505	.004515	+19
Mar	.004595	.004595	.004568	.004573	+20
Jun				.004625	+05

Est sales 1,852; sales Tues. 2,282. Total open interest Tues. 5,479, off 279 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6510	.6540	.6440	.6477	—38
Mar	.6697	.6731	.6622	.6666	—37
Jun	.6866	.6905	.6780	.6810	—46
Sep	.7050	.7050	.6990	.6990	—55

Est sales 4,789, sales Tues. 6,745. Total open interest Tues. 14,334, off 979 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures
October 3, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.35	6.35	6.21	6.24	—0.06
Mar	7.46	7.87	7.45	7.48	—0.28
Apr	9.80	9.80	9.70	9.73	—0.07
May	10.75	10.85	10.54	10.67	—0.11

Est. 659; sales Tues. 805. Total open interest Tues. 4,431, up 114 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	217.25	217.25	216.25	216.49	—1.01
Mar	206.30	206.30	204.82	205.18	—1.56
May	202.25	202.25	200.90	200.94	—1.68
Jul	200.49	201.00	199.50	199.50	—1.49
Sep	199.35	200.00	199.35	199.35	—0.90

Est. 1,370; sales Tues. 2,085. Total open interest Tues. 12,772, up 36 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	11.30	11.30	11.11	11.30	—0.10
Mar	11.86	11.87	11.61	11.84	—0.10
May	12.17	12.20	11.85	12.09	—0.06
Jul	12.45	12.65	12.17	12.40	—0.10
Sep	12.70	12.71	12.45	12.71	—0.06
Oct	12.85	12.90	12.62	12.88	—0.07
Mar	14.00	14.00	13.80	13.87	—0.16

Est. 11,300; sales Tues. 14,600. Total open interest Tues. 62,942, up 970 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	145.25	145.40	142.50	143.65	—2.55
Mar	145.80	146.10	143.85	144.25	—2.85
May	147.50	147.50	146.50	146.05	—2.75
Jul	145.00	147.45	147.40	147.85	—2.55
Dec	3,370	3,370	3,370	3,370	

Est. 842; sales Tues. 1,697. Total open interest Tues. 6,920, up 334 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	108.00	109.60	108.00	109.00	+0.50
Jan	107.20	108.35	107.20	107.95	+0.45
Mar	107.60	108.50	107.50	108.50	+0.50
May	108.00	108.90	108.00	108.90	+0.60
Jul	108.60	109.30	108.60	109.30	+0.70
Jan	105.00	105.00	105.00	106.50	

Est. 400; sales Tues. 611. Total open interest Tues. 6,765, up 55 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	65.10	65.20	64.75	65.15	+0.25
Dec	65.00	65.47	64.85	65.27	+0.16
Mar	66.00	66.35	65.35	66.04	—0.07
May	67.28	67.52	67.00	67.28	+0.03
Jul	68.40	68.65	68.25	68.40	+0.05
Oct	69.00	69.00	69.00	68.75	—0.10
Dec	69.51	69.80	69.50	69.78	+0.23

Est. 6,250; sales Tues. 6,164. Total open interest Tues. 35,759, up 82 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	99.00	104.00	97.80	99.10	—3.40
Dec	102.00	105.80	101.00	100.30	—5.40
Jan	102.50	105.50	100.60	101.60	—5.00
Mar	102.00	105.00	100.00	101.50	—4.50
May	102.00	105.00	98.80	101.50	—4.30
Jul	102.00	104.20	99.60	101.50	—4.10
Sep	102.90	103.60	99.40	101.50	—3.90
Dec	102.00	104.00	99.50	101.50	—3.70
Jan	102.10	102.10	100.00	101.50	—3.65
Mar	102.20	105.00	99.70	101.40	—3.65
May	102.50	103.20	100.00	101.40	—3.60
Jul	103.00	104.50	100.10	101.40	—3.60

Est. 15,000; sales Tues. 14,587. Total open interest Tues. 64,484, off 138 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents troy oz					
Oct	1630.0	1700.0	1581.0	1689.0	
Nov	1670.0	1705.0	1670.0	1710.0	
Dec	1703.0	1750.0	1690.0	1731.0	+ 1.0
Jan	1744.0	1743.0	1703.0	1743.0	
Mar	1737.0	1787.0	1780.0	1771.0	— 1.0
May	1745.0	1781.0	1741.5	1781.5	
Jul	1770.0	1800.0	1753.0	1792.0	— 1.0
Sep	1785.0	1800.0	1754.5	1802.5	— 2.0
Dec	1795.0	1800.0	1781.0	1819.0	— 2.0
Mar	1810.0	1810.0	1810.0	1835.9	+ 2.1
May	1830.0	1830.0	1823.0	1845.9	+ 2.1
Jul	1830.0	1830.0	1830.0	1855.9	+ 2.1

Est. 21,000; sales Tues. 14,892. Total open interest Tues. 169,007, up 1,697 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	568.00	570.00	537.00	558.00	—22.00
Jan	568.00	569.50	563.30	563.30	—10.00
Apr	567.30	571.50	567.30	567.30	—10.00
Jul	575.00	576.00	573.00	573.00	—10.00
Oct	581.50	581.50	578.00	578.00	—10.00
Jan	586.00	592.00	582.00	582.20	—10.00

Est. 1,972; sales Tues. 3,006. Total open interest Tues. 8,431, up 203 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	402.00	408.00	386.00	393.50	—17.50
Dec	413.00	417.50	401.00	402.50	—18.50
Feb	420.00	426.00	409.60	410.70	—18.90
Apr	430.00	433.50	418.00	418.80	—19.20
Jun	438.50	420.00	426.00	426.60	—19.40
Aug	442.00	446.00	434.00	434.40	—19.40
Oct	457.00	457.00	442.00	442.20	—19.80
Dec	457.00	464.00	449.80	450.00	—20.00
Feb	468.00	468.00	457.50	457.50	—20.00
Apr	476.00	476.00	465.80	465.00	—20.00
Jun	488.00	485.50	473.50	472.50	—20.00
Aug	492.00	492.00	487.00	480.00	—20.00

Est. 29,000; sales Tues. 45,853. Total open interest Tues. 178,494, off 838 from Mon.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates
October 3, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	11⅝ - 11⅞	7⅛ - 7⅜	13/16 - 15/16	14 1/16 - 14 5/16	12 5/16 - 12 9/16
2 M.	12⅛ - 12⅜	7 5/16 - 7 7/16	15/16 - 1 1/16	14⅛ - 14⅜	12 9/16 - 12 13/16
3 M.	12⅜ - 12⅝	7½ - 7⅝	1 9/16 - 1 11/16	14⅛ - 14½	12⅞ - 13⅛
6 M.	12 13/16 - 12 15/16	7 9/16 - 7 11/16	1 13/16 - 1 15/16	14 3/16 - 14 7/16	13 - 13¼
1 Y.	12 5/16 - 12 7/16	7½ - 7⅝	2⅛ - 2¼	13⅝ - 14	13 - 13¼

European Markets
(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.30
Albert Heijn	89.80
Algemenbank	345.50
Amrobank	72.50
A'Dam Rub	46.50
Fokker	27.70
Heineken	83.00
H.V.A.	53.30
Hoogovens	30.60
K.L.M.	89.80
Nat. Nedder	123.00
Pakhoed	53.80
Philips	23.50
Robeco	173.00
Rolinco	146.00
Rorento	110.20
Royal Dutch	155.70
Unilever	129.40
Van Ommer	206.00
VMF-Stork	45.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,415
GBL (B.lamb)	1,775
Cockerill	402
Electrobel	6,590
GB-Inno-BM	2,665
Hoboken	2,930
Petrofina	5,410
Ph. Gevaert	1,110
Soc. Generale	1,755
Solvay	2,645
Un. Miniere	770

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	40.00
B.A.S.F.	140.10
Bayer	132.00
Commerzbnk	201.80
Cont. Gummi	51.50
Daimler	254.50
Demag	157.00
Deutsche Bnk	271.90
Dresdner Bnk	207.10
Hoechst	130.60
Hoesch	43.00
Karstadt	270.00
Kaufhof	203.00
K.H.D.	211.50
Lufthansa	89.00
Mannesmann	156.50
Metallgesell.	246.50
Neckermann	144.50
RWE.new	186.00
Schering	237.00
Siemens	249.20
Thyssen	91.60
Varta	172.00
Veba	149.80
Volkswagen	199.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$10.00
Anglo-Am	0.91¼
Barclays Bnk	4.41
Beecham Gp	1.47
BICC	1.14
Boots	1.89
Bowater	1.77
BAT Ind.	2.76
BOC Int'l	0.68
Brit. Pet.	13 7/16
Burmah	1.46
Chartered	1.63
Cadbury Sc.	0.63
Cons.Gold Fds	2.65
Courtaulds	0.86
De Beer D	$8.26
Decca Rec	3.35
Distillers	2.33
Dunlop	0.58
E Mus Ind	0.86
Free St Ged	39⅛
GEC	3.82
GKN	2.42
Glaxo Gp	4.80
Gt Un St	4.10
Guinness	1.91
Hawker-Sidd	1.78
Hudson Bay	$12½
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.65
Imps	0.90
Marks & Spen.	1.06
Metal Box	2.70
Nichols	0.60
Plessey	1.20
Rand Mines	0.65
Rank Org.	2.16
Royal Dutch	36⅛
R.T.Z.	3.18
Shell	2.68
Thorn (A)	4.26
Tube Invest.	3.84
Union Corb.	5 8.90
Vickers	1.51
War L3½	0.33⅛
West Deep	$25½
West Drief	$62.00
West Hold	$48⅝
West Min	2.02
Woolworth	0.76
ZCI	0.12

Milan

Bastogi	871.80
ERBA	2,800.00
EricMarelli	420.00
Fiat	2,805.00
Finsider	131.50
Generali	48,250.00
IFI	3,225.90
Italgas	814.00
Italsider	349.50
LaRinas	117.75
Montedis	203.25
Olivetti	1,550.00
Pirelli	2,160.00
Snia Viesa	833.00

Paris

Air Liquide	506.00
BSN	940.00
Carrefour	1,767.00
Cim Lafarge	276.40
Cie Bancaire	495.00
CFP	284.60
CGE	374.10
CCF	170.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,253.00
Ferodo	354.00
Gen Occident	313.00
Imetal	74.20
L Oreal	740.00
Mach Bull	74.80
Michelin	945.00
Moet Henn	588.00
Moulinex	93.00
Paribas	239.50
PUK	112.70
Penarroya	69.00
Perrier	362.00
Peugeot	322.00
Rh Poulenc	152.90
Sacilor	31.80
St Gobain	145.00
Suez	292.00
Telemecan	811.00
Thomson	267.00
Usinor	16.40

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,315
Buehrle	2,405
B Boveri	1,975
Cib Geigy	1,300
Cr Suisse	2,310
Fisher	780
HofRochN	7,350
Nestle	3,530
Sandoz	4,375
Ste B. Suisse	414
Sulzer	2,950
U.B. Suisse	3,495

London Commodities
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
October 3, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	135.50	129.00	130.25	130.50	134.00	134.50
Mar	140.85	138.25	135.30	135.35	138.75	139.00
May	142.55	138.25	138.00	138.25	141.30	142.00
Aug	144.50	142.00	141.50	142.00	144.00	145.00
Oct	149.00	145.50	145.10	145.35	147.00	149.00
5,147 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,530	1,510	1,516	1,520	1,543	1,544
Mar	1,556	1,522	1,526	1,530	1,550	1,553
May	1,574	1,542	1,546	1,550	1,569	1,573
Jly	1,596	1,565	1,567	1,575	1,590	1,595
Sep	1,590	1,540	1,587	1,598	1,605	1,619
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,625	1,640	1,630	1,655
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,640	1,680	1,660	1,595
2,651 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,903	1,882	1,890	1,892	1,893	1,895
Jan	1,937	1,920	1,925	1,926	1,930	1,931
Mar	1,906	1,891	1,892	1,893	1,900	1,901
May	1,884	1,872	1,872	1,875	1,881	1,883
Jly	1,873	1,873	1,865	1,870	1,872	1,874
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,855	1,865	1,868	1,870
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,840	1,860	1,860	1,865
2,521 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
October 3, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,003.00	1,004.00	1,047.00	1,049.00
3 months	1,012.00	1,013.00	1,057.00	1,059.00
Cathodes: spot	976.00	979.00	1,015.00	1,020.00
3 months	988.00	992.00	1,030.00	1,035.00
Tin: spot	7,340.00	7,370.00	7,370.00	7,400.00
3 months	7,200.00	7,210.00	7,220.00	7,230.00
Lead: spot	597.00	598.00	599.00	601.00
3 months	590.00	592.00	599.00	600.00
Zinc: spot	338.00	340.00	350.00	352.00
3 months	348.00	348.00	350.00	352.00
Silver: spot	720.00	730.00	775.00	780.00
3 months	740.00	750.00	795.00	800.00
Aluminium: spot	800.00	805.00	787.00	790.00
3 months	756.00	758.00	773.00	774.00
Nickel: spot	2,800.00	2,820.00	2,780.00	2,800.00
3 months	2,805.00	2,810.00	2,810.00	2,820.00

Paris Commodities
(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
October 3, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,180	—	Unch.
Dec	1,200	1,195	1,195	1,200	— 2
Mar	1,250	1,233	1,236	1,237	— 5
May	1,270	1,265	1,265	1,275	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,280	1,295	— 10
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,290	1,310	— 20
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,305	1,330	— 40
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	1,340	Unch.
237 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,375	1,351	1,350	1,353	— 22
Mar	1,387	1,370	1,361	1,371	— 20
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,380	1,385	— 15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,395	—	— 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,395	—	— 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,405	—	— 10
10 lots					

Cash Prices
October 3, 1979

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.09	1.56
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.80
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	88-89	69-70
Lead Spot, lb	0.58	0.36
Copper elect., lb	111¼	67⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.9272	6.8615
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.35½	.32½
Silver N.Y., oz	15.950	5.805
Gold N.Y., oz	402.25	222.75

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes
October 3, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,174.50 f	1,186.70 f
Reuters	1,656.30	1,675.20
Dow Jones Spot	419.48	419.72
D.J. Futures	428.62	429.54

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Canadian Indexes
October 3, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	324.88	321.81
Toronto	1,780.50	1,771.90

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto : TSE 300 index.

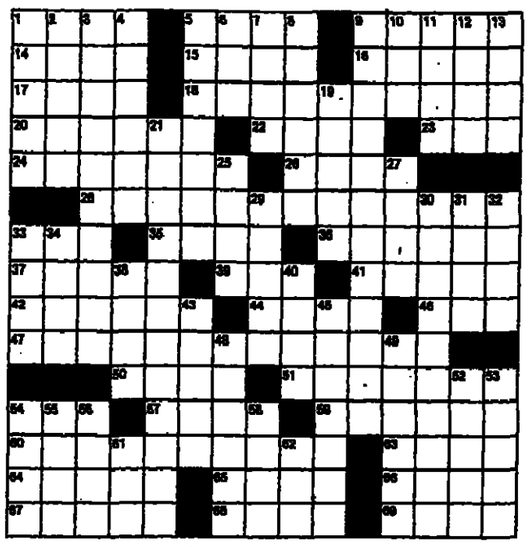
AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13¾	7¾	AAR	.44	3.6	7	25	12¾	12¼	12¾	
5¾	3½	AAV	.20	4.3	6	44	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾+ ¼
11½	6¾	APS	.44	5.0	6	x9	8¾	8¾	8¾	
3⅝	1	ATI				10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
14¾	7	AVC			.5	30	10¾	10½	10½	
7½	3¾	AZL			20	434 u	8¾	7½	8¾+	⅜
5¾	4½	AZL pf	.48	8.5		12 u	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10¾	6½	AbrdMt	.40	3.7	7	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
17	7¾	AcmeU	.30	2.0	15	7	15¼	14¾	14¾—	½
4⅞	2¾	Action				26	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
13¾	7¼	ActionCp	.30b	2.5	7	120	12¼	11⅞	11⅞+	½
23¾	7½	AdamR	.12	.6	15	29	21¾	21¼	21¾—	¼
40	13¼	AdobeO	.20	.5	21	284	38½	37⅝	37⅝—	⅜
2⅝	1½	AegisCp			8	71	1¾	1½	1½—	⅛
20¾	9½	AeroFlo	.50a	2.5	5	3	19¾	19¾	19¾+	⅛
7	2⅝	Aeronca				20	3¼	3	3¼	
7¼	5⅛	AffilHsp	.28	5.2	11	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
28¼	16¼	AffilPub	.88	2.9	18	10	27⅜	27¼	27¼+	⅛
9½	5¼	AfterSix	.32	5.7	7	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅞	3¼	AirExpr	n		14	75 u	6⅜	5⅝	6¼+	½
5¾	4½	AlaskAir	.20r	4.5	7	25	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
5¾	2¾	AlbaW	.10e	2.6	2	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
14⅛	5	Alcolac	.16	1.7	10	30	18½	18	18¼—	⅛
42½	27½	AlgAir pf	3	9.1		1	33	33	33	
9¼	6½	AlliedT	.72t	9.6	7	1	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
10	5¾	AlmySt	.20e	2.9	8	6	7¼	7	7 —	¼
16½	3⅜	AlphaIn	.10e	.6	14	42 u	16⅝	16¼	16⅜+	¼
17	8¼	Altamil	.20e	1.4	5	28	15⅝	14¾	14¾—	⅛
1¾	13-16	Altec			17	14	1			
25¾	12	AlterFd	.56	2.8	8	3 u	25½	25¼	25¼	
35⅝	21⅛	Amdhl	.40	2.0	8	319	21⅝	d20⅝	20½—	1⅛
20¾	7½	AmAgro	.40	2.1	9	18	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
13⅜	6¾	AmBilt	.12e	1.0	6	8	11½	11½	11½	
12⅜	7½	AmBspPd	.40	3.4	7	13	11⅜	11⅜	11¾+	¼
4¾	1⅜	AmCapCp				7	1	2¼	2¼	
16⅝	8¾	AmConv	.36	3.5	8	15	16¼	15⅝	16 +	⅛
14⅜	7½	ApldDta	.16	1.4	11	19	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	¼
12½	5¼	ApldDev			23	44	5⅜	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
41	15¾	AquitCd	s.47			209	36¾	35¼	36¾+	1⅝
10¾	6	ArrowA	.20	2.4	6	8	8½	8½	8½	
13½	6⅜	Arundel	.10e	1.2	5	30	8¾	8¼	8¼—	⅛
19¼	12	Aszmer	g.40			551	18½	18	18	
15	5	AshlnSvc				35	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
15	6⅝	Ashton			9	17	13¾	13¼	13⅜—	⅛
8	4⅜	Atalnta	.15e	2.8	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3¾	1⅜	AtlsCM	.08e	2.4	11	477	3½	3¼	3¼—	¼
8	3½	AtlasCp	wt			4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
9⅜	3¼	Audiotr	.16	2.5	7	26	6½	6¼	6½+	¼
26	18½	August s	.40	1.6	15	x105	24½	23¾	24¼+	½
8⅛	1⅜	AutoTrn				29	3	2⅞	2⅞	
42¾	28¼	AutoSw	1.20	2.6	11	4	46¼	45¾	46¼+	½
10⅝	4⅛	AVEMAC	.20	4.2	8	44	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
24⅜	16½	Avandl	1.20	6.4	25	4	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
19⅜	7¾	Aydin			14	98	19½	18¾	19	
		— B—B—B —								
13⅜	9	Badger	.80	6.7	6	9	11⅞	11½	11⅝+	⅛
6	2⅝	Baker	.20	4.2		1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
24⅜	21¼	Baldor s	.20	.8	16	184	24⅜	23¾	24⅜+	⅝
21¾	15¼	BanFd	1.62a	7.6		3	21¾	21¼	21¼+	¼
3¾	1¼	Bangor	wt			53	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
12¾	7	Banistr	g.30	2.4		197	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Barclay				3	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
5⅞	3	Barcus	.12	2.5	16	77	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8¾	3¾	BarnesE			13	22	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
13½	6½	Barnwt	.20	1.7		67	12¼	12	12	
13⅜	8½	BarryR	s.16	1.7	10	143	9¼	9¼	9½—	¼
7¾	3¾	BarthS				35	3¾	3¾	3¾	
4⅜	2½	Bartens				24	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
8¼	2⅜	BaruchF			50	173 u	8½	8¼	8 —	⅛
2¾	2	BelsclR			13	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
22	15¾	BntStA	s.40	1.9	5	2	21	21	21	
10¾	2½	BergEnt			5	42	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
12¼	5¾	BergenB	.24	2.3	7	88	10¾	10¼	10¼+	¼
20½	13¾	BrskPf	1.15	6.5		42	18¼	17¾	17¾—	⅝
6¾	4¼	Brockw				14	2⅜	2¼	2¼+	⅛
3½	1¾	Barven				42	2½	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
4⅜	2	BethCp				5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
9¾	4⅝	Beverly	.18e	2.0	13	137	9¼	9	9⅛—	
12	8¼	BicPen	.48	4.7	7	22	10½	10¼	10¼	
10¾	7¼	BigVSps	s.24	2.7	6	14	9¼	9	9 —	⅛
28	17½	BinkMf	1b	5.4	.6	10	18¾	18½	18½+	⅜
9¼	6⅝	Blessng	.54	6.0	4	3	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
26	16¼	Blount	.64	3.4	5	11	19½	18⅝	18⅝—	½
6¼	3½	BodinAp				119	6	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
15⅝	6⅜	BolfBer	.40	2.4		74 u	16⅛	15½	16½+	1¼
37	14¾	BowVall	s.10			530	35⅞	34¾	34¾—	¼
6¾	3	Bowmar			49	794 u	6⅜	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
24½	12⅜	Bowne	.48	2.0	6	10	23¾	23¾	23¾—	⅜
11½	5½	BradfdN	.36	2.4	8	8	10	10	10⅛—	⅛
5¾	3⅛	Branch	.20	5.2	4	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
18¾	8¼	Braniff	wt			12	9	9	9 +	⅛
23⅞	13	Brascan	1a	4.3	6	286	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅜
34½	28½	BraunE	1.40	5.4	10	1	26¼	26¼	26¼—	¼
16¼	7	BreezeCp	.57t	5.7	5	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
27¾	11½	BristBr	.60	2.2	17	9	u27¾	27¾	27¾+	⅜
37⅜	23⅛	BroDart	.20	4.7	15	5	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
13⅜	5⅜	BrookeP	s.40	2.9	9	5	u14	13⅞	14 +	½
8¾	⅛	BrownCo	wt			779	6	5	6	+2¼
40¼	27¼	BrnFB	1.16	3.1	12	44	37⅝	37¼	37⅜—	⅛
15	10⅝	Buell	.50	4.8	5	1	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
6	3⅛	Bulldex			5	14	4¾	4¼	4¼+	⅛
3	1⅜	Burgess				6	2⅜	2¼	2¼+	⅛
16½	8⅝	Burnsin	.60	4.0	9	18	15⅛	15⅛	15½—	⅛
		— C—C—C —								
19⅞	10	CK Pet	.16	.8	41	289	19⅜	18⅝	19½—	⅛
11¾	5½	CDI				6	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
14⅛	6½	CHB Fd	.57t	7.4	5	32	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
6¼	3¼	CMI Cp	.05e	1.7	7	44	4¾	4¼	4¼—	⅛
12¼	5¾	CRS	.24	3.4	7	127	7¼	6¾	7 —	¼
27½	14½	CSE	1.40	6.1	6	4	23	22¾	23 +	½
9	4¾	CapleA	.05e	1.0	2	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24⅝	13	Caldor	.50	2.3	8	12	24	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
12⅜	4⅛	Calcomp			36	124	9⅝	9¼	9⅜—	⅛
56½	27¾	CalPtC	2	4.2	7	4	47¾	47	47¼+	⅛
30¾	11¾	Camco	.20	1.0	13	44	28¾	27¼	28¾+	1¾
8¼	6¼	Compnll	n		3	14	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
10¾	4	CmpCtlg				119	10½	9¾	10⅛—	⅛
22	6¾	CdnHmst	s			576	u22¼	21¾	22½+	⅛
16	5¼	CdMarc	s.40			13	13¾	13½	13½—	¼
20¼	12½	CdnMer	s			22	19¾	19¼	19¾+	½
41½	14¾	CdnOcc	s.56a		5	3	37¾	37¼	37¼+	½
146		CdSupO	g			861	141¼	138¼	141¼+	3
6⅛	3¼	CapitlFd	.28	5.7	6	6	3¾	3¼	3½	
5⅜	3	Caressa	.05e	1.5	8	13	3¾	3¼	3¼+	⅛
32⅜	25	Carnat	1.50	5.8	7	193	26⅛	26	26 —	¼
23⅜	20	CaroEn	s		9	4	21⅜	21½	21½—	⅛
57	49	CaroPLpf	5	10.		x10	50	50	50	
11	4½	CarrolDv			9	2	5	5	5 —	⅛
20	13⅜	CastlAM	1b	5.8	5	5	17⅜	17¼	17⅜+	¼
22⅜	19½	CasFd	2.50e	12.		6	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝—	⅛
14¼	6¼	CavFirn	.10e	.9	88	7	11¾	11¾	11¾—	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	CelticCo			5	7	2½	2⅜	2½	
47	39½	CenLPf	4	9.8	x108	41	41	41	41	½
7¼	3½	CentSe	.70e	10.		27	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
20⅜	12⅜	Centvll	1.20	6.6	5	6	18½	18¼	18¼	
6½	3¼	Catec	.12	2.3	9	11	5⅜	5	5⅛	
7¾	6¼	ChadMf	.60	8.7	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
3¾	1	ChampHo				162	1¾	1¼	1¼	
19⅛	13½	ChartM	s		7	18	19	18¾	18¾+	⅛
10½	6¼	Chmplst	.28	2.8	9	3	10	10	10 —	⅛
30⅜	19⅜	ChiRv	1.60a	7.8	12		20⅝	20½	20½+	
28	18¾	ChiefDv	s			652	u22⅝	22⅜	22½+	1
6¾	4¾	ChikWld			.6	7	13½	13½	13½	
10¾	6½	ChlinCp	.30	4.5	4	16	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22½	13	CircleK	1.10	5.1	9	7	21¾	21¾	21¾+	⅛
14	7¾	Citation	.56	5.3	7	72	11½	10¾	11	
28⅞	10¾	CityGas	.92	4.1	10	76	u22½	22⅛	22¼+	1¾
5¾	3	Clabir	.18	3.8	14	10	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
12	7⅜	Clarmt	.30e	2.5		2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
6¼	3¾	ClarkC	.20e	4.8	5	5	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
11¾	5⅝	Clarostat			6	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
19¾	13¾	Cleavns	s.88	4.9	8	12	18½	17⅞	18	
16½	9¾	Cleavy	.72	3.3	9	9	9¾	9¾	9¾	
5½	2⅜	CohenHat			10	9	4¾	4¼	4¼+	⅛
5¾	2¾	Cohu	.16	3.3	11	1	5	5	5	
20¼	14⅜	Colemn	.92	4.9	7	70	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	¼
22⅜	9	ColCml			58	136	11½	10½	10½—	⅛
20¾	6¾	Colwell	.60	3.2	12	2	18½	18½	18½	
43	25⅝	Comincp	3			150	43	42¼	43	
23½	15¾	ComAll	.50	2.1	8	38	u24¼	23¾	24 +	⅜
15¾	13¾	ComA pf	1.60	12.		4	13¾	13¾	13¾—	⅛
25¾	9¼	ComNH	.60	2.4	4	107	25⅜	24¾	25¼+	⅜
29⅜	26½	Comdhst	s		11	212	u30¼	28¾	30¼+	1½
5	1½	ComdrCp			13	43	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
12⅜	8¾	Compss	.20	2.1	10	16	9¾	9¼	9⅜	
6¼	4⅜	CompuD			6	10	5¾	5¼	5¼+	⅛
5¼	2	Compinv			8	36	3	3	3	
26⅜	10⅜	Conchm	.80	4.9	6	11	16½	16	16¼+	¼
16⅜	8¾	Condec	.30b	2.5	120	19	12	11⅞	12	
7	5	ConnHm	1.52t		10.	7	22	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
34⅜	16⅜	Conrock	.90a	2.6	10	5	34½	34½	34½—	
5⅜	3½	Conroy	.16	3.4	5	12	4⅝	4¾	4¾—	⅛
21⅜	5¼	ConsOG				158	21¾	21½	21⅝—	⅛
13⅞	8¼	ConsRef	.40	4.8	9	4	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
9¾	4	ConsRet	.40			13	5	5	5	
9-16	1-16	ContTel	wt			61	1-16	1-16	1-16	
7¾	3	DeSanJw				35	5	5	5	
22⅞	9¾	DevCsA				4	15	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜+	⅛
21	14½	DevonGp	s		5	x450	19¾	18¾	18¾—	⅜
7¾	2⅜	Digicon			27	30	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
18	14⅜	Dillard	.40	2.5	5	5	16¾	15⅝	16½+	⅜
2¼	1	Disc				5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2⅜	1⅛	DisFab			6	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
48¼	29	DomeP	s s			1819	46⅝	45⅛	45⅝—	1¼
25¼	17¾	Domtr	g1.80a			55	22¾	22¾	22¾—	⅛
23	17½	DercGs	n.30		.9	9	1202	u20	22⅜+	½
12½	10½	Downey	s.32	3.0	4	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
19⅛	16⅞	DrexLit	1.48	9.3		1	18	18	18	
17½	8	DrivHarr				19	16	u17¾	16⅞	16⅝—	⅜
12⅜	7	DrFair	.40	3.9	21	387	11⅜	9	10⅝+	1⅜
30¾	13	DataPd	1	3.6	5	14	27¾	27½	27¾+	⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
56	22½	DataPrpf	1.45	3.8		3	49	49	49	+ ½
13½	8¾	DavTkt	.40a	3.8	11	28	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝—	⅛
15¾	2¾	Dynlch				154	15⅜	9½	9¼—	⅛
27¼	13¾	Dynser	.84	3.2	8	10	25⅝	25¼	25⅜+	⅜
		— E—E—E —								
5¼	3½	EAC	.36	6.5	15	10 u	5½	5⅜	5½+	½
16¼	8½	EECO	.28	1.7	14	46 u	16½	16	16½+	¼
28⅜	11¼	EarthRes	1	3.7	10	182	27½	26¾	27 —	½
5¾	1⅜	Edmos				11	1⅜	1¾	1⅜+	⅛
25	15¼	EDO	.60	2.6	18	61	23¾	23¼	23½—	¼
14⅜	8⅜	Ehren	.10a	1.1		73	9¾	9	9 —	½
6½	3	ElAudD				4	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
28½	15¼	Electrog	1	3.6	9	53	28½	27½	28¼—	⅜
37	23¼	ElecAm	1.40	4.4	4	10	33¼	31¾	32 —	½
1⅝	10	Elsinor	n		18	165	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
10⅝	6¾	EmrRd				8	570	u12⅜	10¾	12¼+2
11¾	5¾	EngyRs	.24	2.2	28	27	11	10¾	10⅜+	⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Ero Ind				1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
16¾	6	Esserv	.20e	2.1	14	51	9¾	9¼	9¼—	⅛
7⅜	2¾	EthLav	.20e	3.1	7	6	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
23½	13	EvansAir	.48	2.6	19	26	18½	18	18½+	⅛
8¾	4¼	Exchng			7	93	4¼	d 3¾	3¾—	⅛
		— F—F—F —								
16¼	6¾	FPA	.40	2.5	2	16	14¾	14½	14½—	⅜
8½	3⅜	FSF Ind	.12	2.7		48	4½	4¾	4½	
12	9⅝	Fabind	s		4	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
3¾	1	FairfNab				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	2¾	FairmC	.15	3.9	20	14	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
3¾	2¾	FamRc				6	3	3¾	3¾—	⅛
18¾	8⅜	FannyF	.50a	2.8	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
12⅜	8½	FayDrg	.24b	2.0	8	26	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
21	14	FedMart	.30b			3	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
19¼	14¾	FedRt	1.40	8.2	19	14	17¼	17	17¼+	⅛
	9¾	FedRes				20	312	9⅛	9 —	⅛
43	18¾	Felmnt	.25	4.2	D	14	48¾	48½	48⅝	
7	3½	Fidelco				7	11	5½	5½	
20½	12¼	FinGen	.40b	2.1	9	7	19¾	19¼	19¼—	½
11⅞	3¼	FinnRs	.28	1.7	14	46 u	16⅜	16	16⅛+	⅛
13⅜	4¼	FrankinRt	.56e		5.5	2	42	12¼	12	—	½
10⅜	5¾	Franks	.36	3.4	7	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	—	⅛
6⅜	4½	Friedm	.24b	3.8	4	11	6¾	6¼	6¼+	¼
14½	3¾	FriendFr		.275		29	5¾	5½	5½—	⅜
13	8	Frlans	s.40	4.6	5	17	8¾	8¾	8¾	
8	5⅜	FrontAir	.32b	4.4	4	6	6¾	6¾	6¾+	⅛
15⅝	9⅜	FrontA	.20b	1.7	5	10	11¾	11½	11½	
		— G—G—G —								
3	1⅛	GIExpt		11		255	2½	2	2 —	⅜
6½	3	GIT				15	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
9	4⅜	GRI	.30	5.1	9	218	6	5½	5⅝+	¼
2⅜	1¼	GTI				135	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8⅜	4⅜	Galaxy	.06i	1.0	6	8	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
12⅝	6¼	Garan	.60	6.7	5	10	9	9	9 —	¼
3⅝	2¼	Garland				6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
28½	15	GatLinf	.40b	1.4	13	367	28½	26¾	27⅝+	2⅝
26	18¾	GelmSc	n		20	14	23⅜	23	23¼+	¼
10½	4¼	GenExp				101	6½	6¼	6¼	
5	2⅜	GnHous				4	18	2½	2⅜+	⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Genisco				9	34	4½	4½+	⅛
7¼	4⅜	GenvDr	.10r	2.1	6	13	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
41	13⅜	GerbSc	.20	.5	16	51	38⅜	38¼	38⅜+	⅛
19⅛	15¾	GtnlFs	1	5.6	6	4	18¼	18	18 —	¼
4¾	2⅞	GnlYell	s.65e			267	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
15½	7⅜	Glasck	.10	.7	27	32	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅜
34⅜	21⅜	Glatfltr	1.20	3.9	6	33	30½	30½	30½—	⅜
32¾	16⅜	Glnmr	.88b	3.0	8	14	29¾	29¼	29¼—	¼
12⅜	7¾	Globein	.70	6.9	12	23	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5¾	3	Globlalt				57	3¾	3½	3¾+	⅛
31¼	13⅜	GldNug	.08i	.5	38	76	17¾	17	17¾+	¼
7	3	GoldWH	.64	4.2	7	x35	10¼	9¾	10⅛+	⅛
1⅜	⅛	Goldfield				188	1½	1⅜	1½—	⅛
2⅜	1¼	GoodLS				3	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
2⅛	⅜	Gdrich	wt			6	2	1⅝	2	
14¾	7¾	GormR	.20a	4.8	8	6	14¾	14¾	14¾+	⅜
14⅜	8¼	GouldT	1.20	8.7	8	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
10½	6¼	GrahMt	.30	3.8	17	8	8	7⅞	8	
13¾	7¼	GrndCtl	.50	4.9	7	11	10¼	10⅛	10⅜—	⅜
15⅝	9⅜	GrndCfl	.50	4.9	7	11	10⅛	10	10⅛+	¼
15⅝	6¾	GrangrA			100	13	18¾	18	18 —	½
11¾	6¼	GtAmInd				4	27	8½	8¼+	⅛
18¼	4¼	GtBasnP			89	660	18½	17¾	17⅞—	½
37½	18¾	GtLkCh	.32	.9	16	41	37	36¼	37 +	½
3¼	1¾	Greenmn			18	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11	6¼	GREIT	.40	3.6	20	5	11	11	11	
25¼	14⅜	GrastT	1.44	5.4	8	20	u25⅞	24¾	25¼+	2⅛
14¾	11¼	GuardC	.68b	4.2	10	2	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
27¼	14¾	Guitar	.88	3.6	3	60	24¾	24	24¼+	⅛
92½	25⅜	GifCan	g1.60			1441	u93½	90	90	—2¾
1⅝	5	Gulfstrm			9	248	13¾	13¾	13¾—	⅛
		— H—H—H —								
2¼	1	HalcoPd				4	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
14⅝	9¼	HallsM	.90	6.1	5	12	14⅝	14¼	14⅜+	¼
8⅛	5	Hampto	.65t	12.	3	11	5½	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
9½	5¼	HansGrl				21	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
34⅛	22¾	Harland	1	3.0	12	30	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛+	⅛
2¼	1¼	Harvey				7

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Kind of car or sandwich
5 Former Iranian ruler
9 Hiatus or gulf
14 Queue
15 Sugar producer
16 Corporeal channel
17 Sib
18 He wrote "Marjorie Morningstar"
20 Vituperate
22 Surrounded by
23 Compass point
24 Former
26 Assam silkworm
28 Box-office giant
33 Western alliance initials
35 Edible corm of the taro
36 Horror movie, e.g.
37 Diligent one
39 Lander at Ararat
41 —— Triomphe
42 Starry
44 Look to be
46 Mason's tool
47 Baltimore institution founded in 1852
50 Stimulate
51 Gave it careful study
54 Killy playground
57 Sutherland vehicle
59 —— d'armes (fencing teacher)
60 Area at Oxford
63 Kind of kick or shot
64 Darkened
65 Happy look
66 Facility
67 Opposite of ecstasy
68 A way to go
69 Seattle——

DOWN

1 Light, mild cigar
2 Draw an analogy
3 Learning center
4 Adolf's ally
5 Took part in a cabal
6 Shade
7 Narrow pass in the Southwest
8 U.S.S.R. symbol
9 Funt's device
10 Start of many a title
11 Steinbeck character
12 Hit with a haymaker
13 "—— the World Go Away," 1965 song
19 Buenos ——
21 Gladstone's group
25 "Das Rheingold" role
27 Out yonder
29 Anatomist's word
30 Describing some concerts
31 Give a face lift to
32 Stowe novel
33 Stone for Jimmy Carter
34 Moreover
38 Desire
40 Iodine source
43 Author Hobson
45 Neon or silver
48 Fawn
49 Cicerones
52 Jagged
53 Chauncey ——: 1834-1928
54 With 55 Down, diver's gear
55 See 54 Down
56 —— Alto
58 Indian tourist site
61 Hubbub
62 Fleur-de- ——

Solution to Previous Puzzle

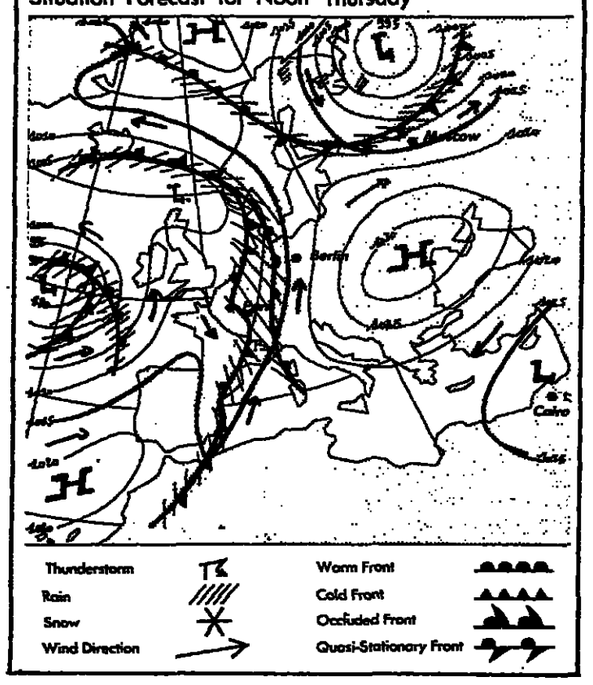
S	I	N	G		R	I	A	T	A		U	P	O	N
O	L	E	O		E	S	T	O	P		B	A	K	E
V	I	O	L		L	E	A	D	P	E	N	C	I	L
S	A	N	D	R	A		P	O	E	T		E	L	L
			E	A	T	S		S	A	N	S			
B	I	E	N	N	I	A	L		L	A	I	R	D	
A	C	C	T		V	I	A	L		S	L	E	E	P
S	H	O	O		E	L	O	E	R		V	A	L	E
S	O	L	U	S		S	E	T	I		E	L	L	E
	R	E	C	A	P		S	U	P	E	R	M	A	N
			H	U	L	A		P	T	A	S			
A	G	E		L	E	N	D		I	M	M	U	N	E
B	R	A	S	S	B	O	U	N	D		I	V	O	R
B	E	S	O		E	D	D	I	E		T	E	R	A
A	Y	E	S		S	E	E	P	S		H	A	M	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Cloudy	MADRID	26	79	Fair
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Misty	MIAMI	28	82	Fair
ANKARA	12	54	Rain	MILAN	17	63	Misty
ATHENS	25	77	Overcast	MONTREAL	14	57	Cloudy
BEIRUT			N.A.	MOSCOW	4	39	Snow
BELGRADE	12	54	Fair	MUNICH	12	64	Cloudy
BERLIN	11	52	Cloudy	NEW YORK	21	70	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	20	68	Cloudy	NICE	22	72	Misty
BUCHAREST	9	48	Overcast	OSLO	8	46	Fair
BUDAPEST	12	54	Fair	PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Cloudy	PRAGUE	12	54	Fair
COPENHAGEN	10	68	Cloudy	ROME	24	75	Misty
COSTA DEL SOL	22	70	Fair	SOFIA	10	50	Overcast
DUBLIN	14	57	Rain	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Fair
EDINBURGH	12	54	Rain	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	23	73	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	81	Fair
FRANKFURT	13	55	Fair	TOKYO	21	70	Misty
GENEVA	15	59	Misty	TUNIS	25	77	Fair
HELSINKI	8	46	Overcast	VIENNA	12	54	Fair
HOUSTON	30	86	Fair	WARSAW	9	48	Fair
ISTANBUL	19	66	Overcast	WASHINGTON	20	68	Fair
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	ZURICH	15	59	Misty
LISBON	19	66	Showers				
LONDON	18	64	Misty				
LOS ANGELES	28	82	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT. Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon Thursday



Most Young Children in U.S. Take Buses or Are Driven to Schools

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UPI) — Ten years ago, about half the grade school children in the United States walked or bicycled to class but now most take a bus or are driven, the Census Bureau reported today.

The report said the change appears to be due to consolidation of small schools into larger districts, and to the move from city to suburbs.

"Racial patterns of blacks and whites were also responsible for an increased reliance on busing as a means of transporting children to racially balanced schools during the 1970s," the bureau said.

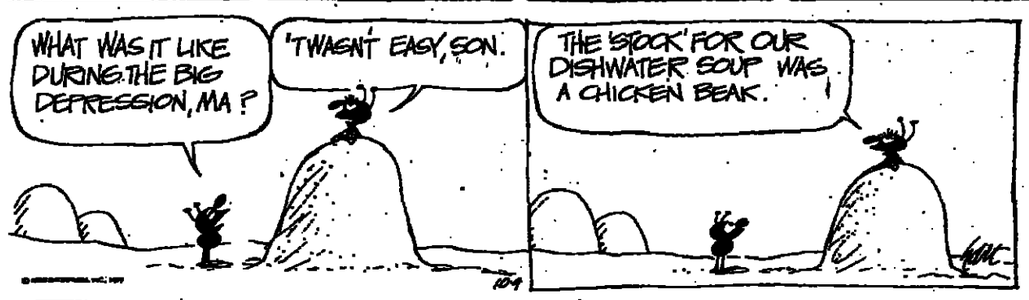
The bureau said its October, 1978, survey showed 43 percent of the 24 million children in kindergarten through sixth grade rode a school bus to class while 19 percent were driven and 37 percent walked or rode a bike. Only 1 percent used public transportation.

Ten years ago, 37 percent rode a school bus, 12 percent were driven and 49 percent walked or rode bikes, the survey showed.

PEANUTS



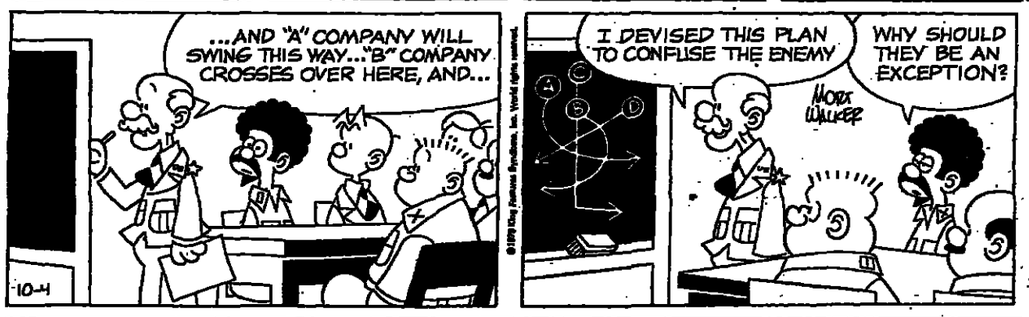
B.C.



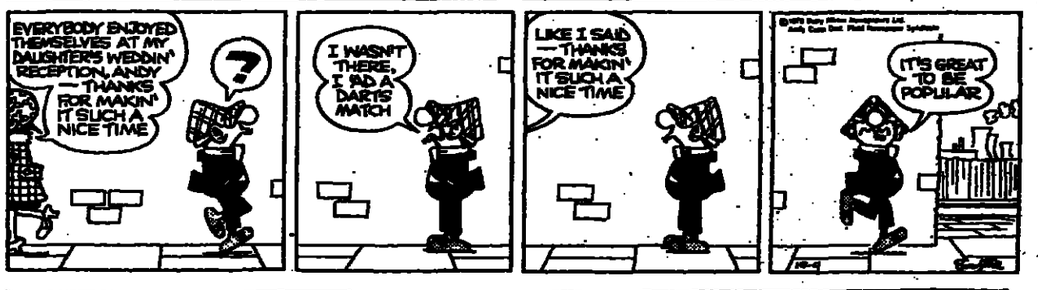
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

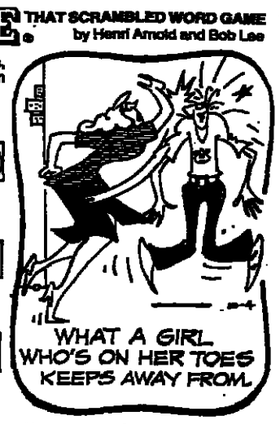
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SPUHL

DATUL

MORRET

REVABE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

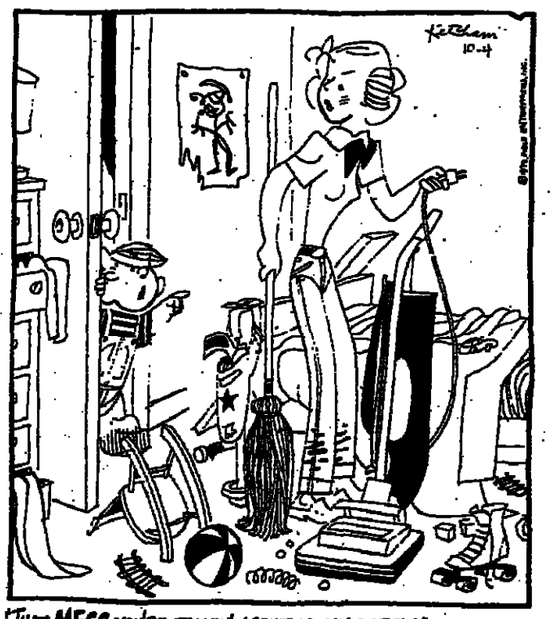
Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LINEN MACAW SALUTE ENAMEL
Answer: What some girls in sweaters make— MEN SWEAT

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THAT MESS YOU'RE TALKIN' ABOUT IS MY LIFE!"



BOOKS

PORTRAITS OF THE ARTIST IN EXILE

Recollections of James Joyce by Europeans

Edited by Willard Potts. University of Washington. 304 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Anthony Burgess

THE best Joyce scholarship comes from America. Richard Ellmann's life of Joyce is a masterpiece of American industry, empathy and humor, and is probably the best biography of the century so far. If Joyce is now assumed to be an American property, there is a sense in which that terribly direct and profoundly enigmatic Irishman can never really be exported from Europe. He was fascinated by the idea of a New World, and "Finnegans Wake" is full of Mark Twain and a letter from Boston, but he never felt a desire to visit that other Georgian Dublin on the stream Oconee. Nor did he open his heart to the American expatriates in Paris as he did to the Triestines, Danes and Greeks. And yet to learn, as in this book, how fundamentally European Joyce was, and how shrewdly and lovingly other Europeans were able to draw him and draw him out, we have to go to an American. Professor Potts, of Corvallis in Oregon, has made an admirable compilation, meticulously annoted, and I am happy to be early with a gush of gratitude, grash of guttitude.

Indispensable as Ellmann's biography is, it is already 20 years old and could not make use of the delayed reminiscences that we slow Europeans are costive to deliver. I am always urging Georges Belmont in Paris to hurry with his memoirs (he translated Joyce's poems and helped with the French "Finnegan"; now down in the world, he merely translates me). He has a lot to tell about Joyce the man, and he is not alone. The Joyceana of the Potts book are fine, but we shall always be ready for more.

A Terrible Dignity

Not that we are likely ever to get anything so hilarious as the saga of Joyce at the Berlitz Institute in Pola, as recounted by his old colleague Alessandro Francini Bruni. The future master of most of the Italian dialects talked at that time "a crippled Italian full of ulcers" — a bookish porridge of archaisms. Asked how he liked Italy, he could only find a reply out of Canto III of the "Inferno." "A bunch of rags tumbling out of a third-class car — too bad that in Austria there were no fourth-class cars as in Germany — like two sacks of spoiled beans." Joyce and his wife Nora were said clowns in a wretched circus of fake pedagogy which only time has been able to redeem to the richly comic. Poor, exploited, insolvent, drunk, Joyce yet comes through with a terrible dignity, an aura of vocation that, whatever the miseries heaped on him, never once lost its luster.

The Swiss sculptor August Suter first met Joyce in Zurich when the white wine was flowing. From this point on the flow never stops, and it is always gold, divine urine, liquid electricity. Joyce could not take the bloodier wines, which he called potable beefsteaks, though his doctors warned him of the effects of the white on his wretched eyes. Joyce in tavern brawls, Joyce with a pair of doll's drawers in his pocket (he passed on the knicker fetish to Bloom), Joyce mad about words, obsessed with a creative lust that seems positively obscene — the myth in the dirty tennis shoes with the boneless limbs ever-ready to launch into a spider dance is established early and, with it, the most bizarre literary independence of the century. Nino Frank in Paris wanted to publish something of D.H. Lawrence: where could he find him? "That man writes really too poorly," said Joyce. "Ask his friend Aldous Huxley for something instead; at least he dresses decently."

Joyce the Parisian, dressed decently at last, eating nothing, drinking much (that lethal gastric condition should have been no surprise), ends by having no writer to talk about except himself. Everything flows into "Finnegans Wake," the sacramental meal which alone sustained his appetite; other authors were not to be discussed or even read, only to be ingested. Readers who find "Wake" unintelligible will have at least to admit that Joyce was ready enough to tell people what it meant over the cheese cups, in most of the languages of Europe. Ole Vinding meets him in Copenhagen and is surprised at Joyce's fluency in Danish. Adolf Hoffmeister is astonished to hear "clear Czech with a perfect accent." But Joyce was not after polyglottism for anything but the sake of "Wake." We end up with the immensely complicated pun-Burrus that, ostensibly breaking Babel, only there to make it more Babelish. But in Babel is babble — talk of wine, family nonsense, the remembered Anna Liffey.

Reminiscences

I was delighted to hear new things from Louis Gillet. I always wondered what Joyce thought of Gerard Manley Hopkins, the writer who most resembles him in language if not in scholastic thought. Hopkins, Newman and Joyce himself were lauded in an Irish paper as the three glories of University College Dublin. Joyce was delighted to find himself in the company of a great cardinal, whose prose he adored and who is the only author in "Oxen of the Sun" to be seriously pastiched, not parodied. Hopkins be regarded as an English Mallarme. Strange, very strange. Another new thing I learned was Nora Joyce's disdain for French syntax: *nous etaient heureux*, she said, as Joyce, who spoke French better than the French, never corrected her. She appears, in all these reminiscences, a heroine of unassailable strength. Howth Castle to Joyce, Liffey, a woman of great beauty and integrity. It is time for one of the proponents of feminism to write her life, to pull her out of the background where Gillet, Mercanton and the rest are content to let her make tea (the best in Paris).

Joyce emerges finally as genial (in the French as well as the English sense), deeply family-centered and complementarily convivial, reserved because his vocation could only be practiced within a fire-circle, possessed of easily carried prophetic gifts (his eccentric literary judgments have been invariably proved right; he was always right about the great dictators and the childishness of war), a fanatical wordman. These Europeans did not always understand his work, but they understood his essentially European conservatism, the urge to preserve the past that was expressed in a literary revolution. Joyce, this British admirer may be allowed to add, was also British. An exile with a British passport, he would not take the Irish Republican one that was offered him in Vichy in 1940 so that he might make an easier exit from ruined France. Joyce was no republican; his ironic literary tyranny preserved him from the heresy of anti-monarchical levelling. And yet what are his books but glorifications of the common man?

Anthony Burgess, author of "Clockwork Orange" and "Man of Nazareth," has also written "A Shorter Finnegans Wake." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.
©The Washington Post

Musicians End Strike In Minnesota

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct 3 (UPI) — Minnesota Orchestra musicians have reached a contract agreement with the Minnesota Orchestral Association, ending the first strike in the association's 77-year history.

The musicians agreed to terms that call for a $149 weekly pay rise over three years. The settlement raises the minimum annual salary to $29,588 by the end of the 1981-82 season.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

A LIGHT opening bid gained heavily for North-South on the diagramed deal. South chose to open one spade. West jumped to three diamonds, which was strong in his methods, and ventured a double of four spades. This asked East to use his discretion, and he naturally passed.

The opening lead of the diamond ace was ruffed in dummy and a club was led to the jack. West took the ace and shifted to the heart king. South took his ace and drove out the club king. East played a heart, leaving this position when West took the queen:

NORTH
♠A J 8
♡ 10 7
◇ —
♣Q 7 6

WEST
♠5
♡ —
◇ K 10 9 8 4 3
♣5

EAST
♠Q 9 2
♡ 7 3 3
◇ 6
♣9

SOUTH
♠K 10 7 6 4
♡ —
◇ Q J 7
♣—

As North-South were using a four-card major style, West had some reason to hope that his partner held four trumps. With this in mind, he played the diamond king, forcing dummy to ruff. This made matters easy for South, who ruffed in dummy with the jack and played the ace of spades. The bidding suggested that West had begun with a singleton trump, so South finessed the spade ten and drew the queen to make the game.

West would have done better to return a club in the diagramed position, but it would not have helped. South would have won in dummy, cashed the spade ace and played clubs with decisive effect.

NORTH
♠A J 8 3
♡ 10 7 6 2
◇ —
♣Q 10 7 6 4

WEST
♠5
♡ K Q
◇ A K 10 9 8 4 3
♣A 8 2

EAST
♠Q 9 2
♡ J 9 8 5 3
◇ 8 5
♣K 9 3

SOUTH (D)
♠K 10 7 6 4
♡ A 4
◇ Q J 7 2
♣J 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	3◇	4♠	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the ace of diamonds.

Pirates Beat Reds, 5-2, on Stargell's Homer

By Joseph Durso

INCINNATI, Oct. 3 (NYT) — h two men on base, nobody out the score tied in the 11th in- g, orthodox baseball strategy gests a sacrifice bunt. But not n the batter is Willie Stargell.

he 38-year-old hero of the Pitts- gh Pirates, pouncing on the first h from Tom Hume of the Cin- nati Reds, lashed the ball 400 to right field here last night for 33d home run of his 18th season he big leagues. The Pirates there- broke a stalemate that began in fourth inning and overpowered Reds, 5-2, to win the opening e of the playoff for the Nation- eague pennant.

The teams met on the artificial f of Riverfront Stadium along- e the Ohio River for the three-of- -game series, and for one eve- g they had the national baseball ge to themselves. They will have mpany today when the Baltimore rioles and California Angels start American League playoff. In ch case, whichever team wins ee games wins the pennant and vances into the World Series next esday.

Leading the Ace

The Reds, champions of the estern Division despite the flight Pete Rose and the dismissal of anager Sparky Anderson last win- led with the 34-year-old ace of their staff, Tom Seaver. The Pirates, who won the Eastern Division race on the final day, opened with a question mark: John Candelaria, a 25-year-old left-hander with lower-back pain, rib-cage injuries and a tendency to stop pitching on short notice.

It was an intriguing match because both pitchers had suffered and succeeded this summer. Seaver won only twice in two months, then took 14 of his final 15 decisions; Candelaria won 10 of his last 13, but had not started a game in two weeks as the playoff got under way.

No Question for Tanner

Chuck Tanner, manager of the Pirates, conceded that his pitchers had been depleted by the race through the homestretch and rationalized his choice of Candelaria by saying:

"Once he told me he could pitch, he was my man. He's my money man. We're good, Cincinnati is good; if we get the pitching we'll win it."

Playoff Line Score

Game 1
(11 innings)

Pittsburgh	002 000 000 03 — 5 14 0
Cincinnati	000 200 000 00 — 2 7 0

Candelaria, Romo (8), Tekulve (9), Jackson (10), D. Robinson (11) and Ott; Seaver, Hume (9), Tomlin (11) and Bench. W—Jackson. L—Hume. HRs— Cincinnati, Foster; Pittsburgh, Stargell, Garner.

Jim Russo, chief scout for the Baltimore Orioles, concurred in his report on the rival playoff:

"They're almost as close as peas in a pod. I'd have to give Cincinnati the edge in starting pitching, not so much on ability but because Pittsburgh has some guys hurting. But in the bullpen, the edge swings to the Pirates. And yet, the key to the whole playoff may be speed. The entire Pittsburgh club runs. They finished with 188 steals, almost twice as many as the Reds had. And they run on their own. The manager just tells them when not to run."

The Pirates, who lost all three of their previous playoffs against the Reds, began running early last night. After Seaver retired five men in a row, Bill Madlock outraced a slow tap toward third base for a single and promptly stole second. But he was stranded there as Seaver struck out Ed Ott.

Little Previous Power

However, before Seaver threw another strike in the game, he was suddenly on the short end. He opened the third inning by throwing two balls to Phil Garner, who had hit only 11 home runs this season. But then Garner lifted an opposite-field drive over the fence in right, and Pittsburgh led by 1-0.

Seaver struck out Candelaria, but Omar Moreno followed by ripping a low line drive to right field. Dave Collins probably should have conceded a single to Moreno but instead chose to dive for the ball. The ball carried through him to the fence for a triple.

Trying to keep Moreno off base, or even on base, can be a ruinous thing: He led the league for the second straight season with 77 stolen bases, and ended the season with 17 successful thefts in a row.

Keeping him on third base was no small task, either. And when Tim Foli popped a fly to medium right field, Moreno streaked home and the Pirates led, 2-0. Seaver then walked Pittsburgh's left-handed executioners, Dave Parker and Stargell, but he escaped without more damage and waited for Cincinnati power to retaliate.

It did, with dramatic suddenness. Leading off the fourth, Dave Concepcion lined a single through the left side of the infield and George Foster muscled the next pitch 420 feet past everything in center field. Just like that, the ball game was tied.

Better Than Expected

Although Candelaria was not expected to try to do more than go five strong innings, he surpassed the script by preserving the tie through seven innings. Then, after tossing a few warmup pitches before the bottom of the eighth, he left the mound in favor of Enrique Romo. He struck out Rick Auerbach, who pinch-hit for Seaver, and so both starting pitchers were gone as the teams struggled to break the tie.

The Reds almost did break it in the eighth when Collins singled and Joe Morgan walked. But Kent Tekulve, making his 95th appearance of the year, came out of the Pittsburgh bull pen and got Concepcion to ground into a double play.

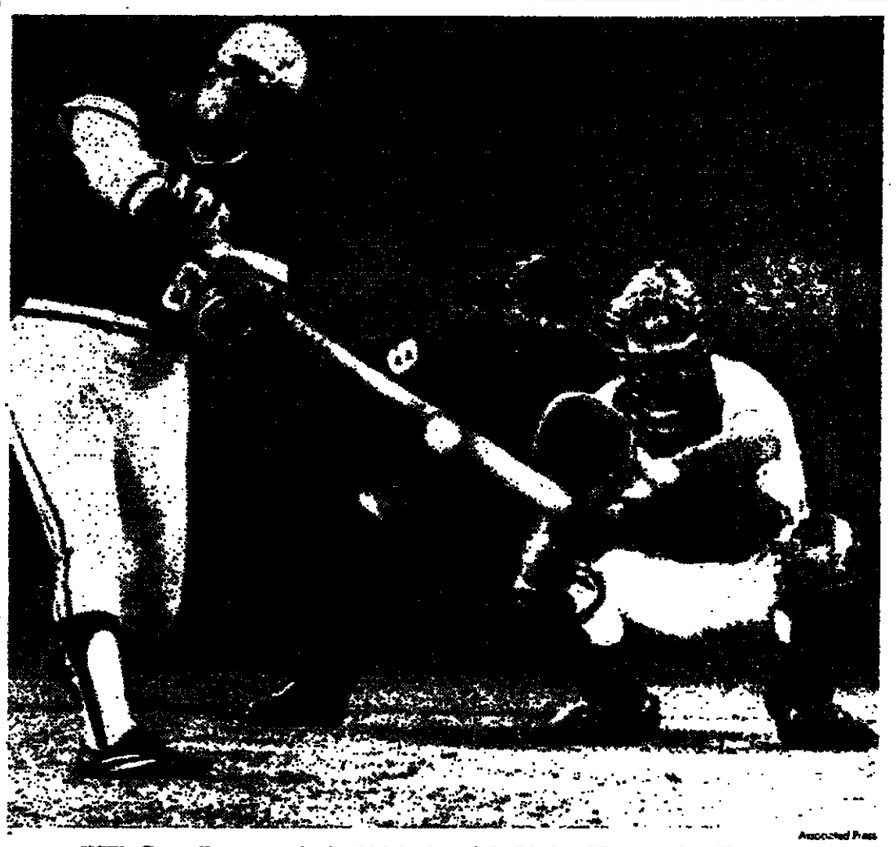
After that it was quiet until the 11th when the Pirates, held to only two hits since the fifth inning, broke loose against Hume. Foli started the inning with a sharp single to left and Parker followed with another single to left, which sent pinch-runner Matt Alexander to second base.

That left it to Stargell.

Playoff Schedule

Best of Five
(All Times EDT)
National League
(Pittsburgh leads series, 1-0)
Oct. 2 — Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 2 (11 innings)
Oct. 3 — Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, 3:15 p.m.
Oct. 5 — Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, 3:15 p.m.
x-Oct. 6 — Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, 8:30 p.m.
x-Oct. 7 — Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, 1:15 p.m.
American League
Oct. 3 — California at Baltimore, 8:30 p.m.
Oct. 4 — California at Baltimore, 3:15 p.m.
Oct. 5 — Baltimore at California, 9:30 p.m.
x-Oct. 6 — Baltimore at California, 3:15 p.m.
x-Oct. 7 — Baltimore at California, 8:30 p.m.
x — If necessary

Times are provided for readers who wish to listen to the games on short-wave or medium-wave radio, where possible. Eastern Daylight Time is now five hours behind the time in most western European countries.



Associated Press

Willie Stargell connects in the 11th inning of the National League playoff game.

Baseball Analysis

In a Fair World, Good Guys Deserve to Win

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP) — Anyone who gets genuinely indignant about a game probably deserves a horse laugh. Be that as it may, if California beats Baltimore in the American League playoff, a lot of righteous beating of the baseball breast will be in order.

The Angels are fine fellows, and all that. They led the major leagues in scoring this year, ringing up more runs a game than any team in 15 seasons. That's right, more than the Cincinnati machines of 1975-'76 or Boston's Over the Wall gangs. And they have two pitchers named Nolan Ryan and Frank Tanana.

But if they beat the Orioles, it will be a revolting development to anyone with a broad sense of baseball tradition. In fact, it will be foul play, a raw deal, and a kick in the shins to everybody's white-haired mother.

Who Needed Them?

The Orioles, drained by free-agent defections, building their program on a shoestring, had a .642 record while running away in one of the strongest divisions in history.

The top four teams in the American League East had more victories than any other four teams combined among the 22 others in baseball. The Orioles outdistanced Milwaukee, Boston and New York by a total of 33 games in the standings.

By contrast, the Angels, bolstered by $15 million worth of free agents had a .543 percentage while struggling until the last week before winning one of the weakest divisions ever.

As a whole the American League East finished 68 games ahead of the West in head-to-head play. In the East, the Angels would have been fifth, 17 games behind the Orioles in the loss column.

Finally, the Birds beat the Angels 9 of 12 games in '79.

Cancel the Playoffs

The American League champion — the best team in the circuit — already has been decided. It is not a moot point. It's the Orioles by a clear margin. The results of the playoff can't change that subjective baseball understanding of which is best, even if they can put the wrong team in the World Series.

If a mad scientist wished to concoct a format by which the Angeles would have the maximum possibility of upsetting Baltimore, he would have created the playoff at hand.

First, as an insult to logic, and a disgrace to any sense of fair play, our Dr. Frankenstein would give the home-field advantage to the Angels. And make no mistake, in the last three years, no one knows why, home field has come to mean as much statistically in baseball as in professional football.

Unbelievably, not only are three of the five possible games slated for Anaheim, but they are the last three. If Ryan and Tanana can get a split in Baltimore, the Angels need win only two of three in their park to be champs.

Is this a baseball crime? Should the game have incorporated the season record in awarding home-field edge long ago? Is the commissioner in his customary deep coma when the best interests of baseball might step on television's toes?

You betcha — on all counts.

In addition, and equally disgusting, two of the three games in Orange County are slated for 5 p.m. twilight starts — that time of day when pitchers dominate, skills are ground down to the same level and luck can play a maximum role.

Another Minus

The playoff system has another inherent, though unavoidable, warping of the sport which, this year, hides California's greatest weakness while eliminating the Orioles' greatest strength — pitching depth.

The Birds have nine pitchers with .600 winning marks. In a five-game playoff, who cares?

The Orioles' only good break is that — to accommodate television, of course — the teams must make a daffy transcontinental flight without a day off. Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, who could commute by riverboat, have a day off. The Birds on the Chesapeake and the Angels near the Pacific do not.

The Orioles do have two advantages. They won't play on synthetic turf, and they won't face the plastic grass monsters in Kansas City.

The Orioles' major lack is team speed. Turf exposes it. The Orioles hate southpaw speed-changing artists. The Royals had three (Paul Splittorff, Larry Gura and Steve Mingori), while the Angels have only Tanana, who owns the Orioles.

Ultimately, the Orioles have one basic advantage: They deserve to win. Not so the Angels, who have split their last 70 games. And both teams know where the merit lies.

However, under a bizarre, and in some cases unjust, set of circumstances, that may not mean as much as it should.

Bumpkins vs. Slickers: Hambletonian Up for Bids

By James Tuite

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT) — e overstated elegance of the gler at the Du Quoin, Ill., track mains untarnished, even when he s down his horn and picks up a e to smooth the dirt across the ish line of the Hambletonian. His pper unskewed, his morning coat stless, he lends a touch of gran- ur to the menial job of sweeping of prints from the dirt.

It is called the Kentucky Derby trotting, but nothing matches the own-home earthiness of this unu- chunk of Americana, where tton candy replaces mint juleps d the sight and sound of a back- ound merry-go-round add sym- lism to the real thing.

The Hambletonian is also unusu- in its ownership: the race is the roperty of a society that can move from place to place by majority te. For the last 22 years, it has een staged on the fairgrounds of u Quoin, amid the tall corn of flat llinois farmlands, but a vote to be aken Friday may move it to New ork or New Jersey.

A Bit of Resistance

"Over my dead body and with my last gasping breath will they ke the Hambletonian away from u Quoin," says William Hayes 2d, hose family has owned the fair- ounds for a half-century. Owned that is, until a few months ago, hen the Hayes family sold it to an rab.

Some members of the Hambleto- nian Society have been trying to have the race shifted out of Du Quoin for years, moved back East where it began 54 years ago. The sale of the fairgrounds to Saad Jabr an Iraqi national, pushed sentiment over the brink and an immediate vote was ordered, although the event must stay in Illinois through 1980.

The Hambletonian was considered enough of a plum for two governors — Jim Thompson of Illinois and Brendan Byrne of New Jersey — to make their states' presentations for it personally. But money may talk louder than gubernatorial presence, in which case the venerable race could go to the New York State Fair on the shores of Onondaga Lake near Syracuse. New York trotting tracks, in a rare show of togetherness, pooled enough money to guarantee a million-dollar purse for the Hambletonian.

Not in the Same Park

New Jersey offered a sliding scale that would provide a million-dollar purse by 1983. Both New Jersey and New York also proffered fringe-benefits that would raise the purses of other races during the weeklong Grand Circuit celebration. In the showdown, alas, Du Quoin's package was about $2.7 million less than New York's.

Why isn't Du Quoin out of the running? The answer is tradition.

For even with nighttime racing and mutuel machines and a starting gate, the trotting race is still closer to its Currier & Ives roots than any other popular pastime. Country bumpkins did it before the birth of the United States, when they would meet with horse and buggy at a crossroad on the way to town. "Beat you to the general store, Abner." They still do it, only now their names are Stanley Dancer and Del Miller and Billy Haughton, and their general store is the First National Bank and the stakes are in the millions.





And that is essentially what the fight is about: tradition versus money.

The Hambletonian Society is made up of 21 wealthy horseowners and breeders, a conservative group. They will sit around a long table in a meeting room at the race track and try to pick a winner. Here is how a handicapper might size up the field:

NEW YORK — Even-money favorite comes from reputable stable with strong money strain. Favors track (Hambletonian started in Syracuse, stayed 25 years in Goshen). Offers country-fair atmosphere as well as top purse, which would be fattened by 3 percent of state's harness racing handle plus some offtrack betting contributions.

NEW JERSEY — Probable 7-5. Previously successful with Meadowlands complex that sired most successful race meetings in country. "As prominent as its events are," said William Hyland, chairman, "the Hambletonian would stand out as the premier event at the complex" with "the largest advertising budget for one race." View of New York skyline an added attraction, except to traditionalists.

ILLINOIS — Probable 3-1. Far from everywhere but deep in purity of trotting. Lacks sophistication, mutuel machines break down, clerks compound confusion, suffers in media vacuum and from Iraqi ownership, but some horsemen are willing to withstand all of this for tradition.

Why can't the race be staged at Roosevelt Raceway on Long Island, for example, or at Brandywine Raceway in Delaware? Because the conditions under which the Hambletonian is raced are rigid, and the proprietors of the race unyielding. The venerable trot may be raced only on a one-mile track and during daylight hours.

It is a grueling contest that could last four heats of one mile each, a feat beyond the stamina of the more delicate thoroughbred horses.

In 1976, the grind nearly took the life of the winner, Steve Lobell. The 3-year-old colt went into shock during an attack of heat exhaustion and almost died in his stall. The same thing happened a year earlier to Bonefish, another four-heat winner, but it is also possible for a horse to take the prestigious event in two heats.

"It's inhumane," some of the horsemen said, and threatened never to come back.

But they do come back because it is the Hambletonian, and a victory raises their horse into the multi-million-dollar stud class. They come back even though the $250,000 purse seems meager against other races offering nearly a million dollars, such as those staged by the Meadowlands.



'88 Olympics in London Could Cost $2.1 Billion

By Alex Frere

LONDON, Oct. 3 (UPI) — The st of staging the 1988 Summer lympics in London could be more an $2.1 billion, a confidential fea- bility study commissioned by the ndon Council disclosed today.

The study, which will not be offi- ially made public for three more eeks, has already been delayed for o months amid charges that the o-Olympic politicians on the ouncil are trying to "doctor" the eport before its release.

The enormous cost forecast was xpected to give considerable am- unition to opponents of the plan, which would place a new Olympic stadium and village in the depressed dockland area of East London as part of a vast redevelopment plan.

The study said an alternative plan — rebuilding Wembley Stadium and erecting facilities nearby in northwest London — would be half as costly as locating the Games in the dockland area.

But this alternative would mean that so-called Green Belt land — agricultural land on which no buildings can be erected — would have to be developed, the study said.

The investigators completely ruled out the concept of spreading the Olympics around regional cities near London as impractical.

The debate over the 1988 Games at the moment is essentially a political one within the London Council. The majority, but not all, of the Conservatives on the council are in favor of the Games whereas the Labor members consider it would be a waste of public money on a large scale.

The council will not make any decision on whether to bid for the Games until next July, however.

Several cities around the world are currently considering bidding for the 1988 Summer Games. The most definite plans are those being drawn up by the Japanese city of Nagoya. Peking has also said it would be interested in hosting the Games, although China has not yet been readmitted to the Olympic movement.

In Australia, Sydney decided against bidding after a similar feasibility study but Melbourne, host in 1956, is again considering an offer.

Brussels and Rio de Janeiro have also shown some interest, according to the International Olympic Committee, which is trying to encourage bidding after Los Angeles was the only city to try for the 1984 Games. The IOC will choose the 1988 summer and winter host cities in 1981.

College Polls

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (UPI) — The United Press International Board of Coaches' top 20 college football ratings, with first-place votes and won-lost records in parentheses:

Team	Points
1. So. Calif. (27) (4-0)	595
2. Alabama (11) (3-0)	562
3. Oklahoma (3-0)	517
4. Texas (2) (3-0)	492
5. Nebraska (1) (3-0)	454
6. Houston (3-0)	344
7. Washington (4-0)	289
8. Ohio St. (4-0)	261
9. Notre Dame (2-1)	259
10. Florida St. (4-0)	232
11. Arkansas (3-0)	185
12. Michigan (3-1)	170
13. Purdue (3-1)	159
14. LSU (2-1)	97
15. N. Carolina St. (4-0)	78
16. North Carolina (3-0)	62
17. Missouri (3-1)	54
18. Michigan St. (3-1)	29
19. Tennessee (3-0)	27
20. Brigham Young (3-0)	24

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP) — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records and total points. Points based on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

1.So.California (47)	4-0-0	1,222
2.Alabama (14)	3-0-0	1,180
3.Oklahoma	3-0-0	1,080
4.Texas (1)	2-0-0	1,053
5.Nebraska	3-0-0	999
6.Houston	3-0-0	838
7.Washington	4-0-0	777
8.OhioState	4-0-0	683
9.FloridaState	4-0-0	603
10.NotreDame	2-1-0	556
11.Michigan	3-1-0	554
12.Purdue	3-1-0	448
13.Arkansas	3-0-0	419
14.No.Carolina State	4-0-0	388
15.Missouri	3-1-0	342
16.Michigan State	3-1-0	290
17.Louisiana State	2-1-0	266
18.NorthCarolina	3-0-0	256
19.Tennessee	3-0-0	174
20.Brigham Young	3-0-0	122

Barbarians Triumph In Opening Match

EXETER, England, Oct. 3 (UPI) — The South African Barbarians, jeered by anti-apartheid demonstrators, defeated Devon, 27-18, today in the opening match of their controversial rugby tour of Britain.

A 60-strong police cordon surrounded the pitch, but there was only one minor interruption, after 12 minutes, when three demonstrators ran onto the field. They were removed.

Accord on Winter Ball

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP) — Professional baseball has reached an understanding with the Winter League, which will allow all major- and minor-league players to participate in winter ball in the Caribbean, commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced today.

Royal Fans Back Herzog But He's Still Fired

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 3 (AP) — As fans of the Kansas City Royals rallied behind Whitey Herzog, the fired manager, the team's owner, Ewing Kauffman, denied today that Herzog was fired because Kauffman dislikes him personally.

At the same time, Kauffman refused to say why Herzog was dismissed.

Herzog, who guided the Royals to three successive American League Western Division championships before this season, was released yesterday by the team's general manager, Joe Burke.

"Mr. Burke and I knew this was a very unpopular decision," Kauffman said. "But we felt it was the right one to make as far as the future of the club is concerned."

Kauffman said to make known the reasons "wouldn't be fair to the individuals involved."

A public opinion poll taken by the Kansas City Star indicated a widespread support of Herzog among fans. Of 350 people surveyed, 67 percent opposed the firing. Sixty percent rated Herzog a "very good" manager, while 28.1 percent thought he was "good."

Only .3 percent considered Herzog a "very poor" manager.

Transactions

BASEBALL

CINCINNATI REDS—Removed Bill Bonham, pitcher, from their playoff roster. Placed Charlie Leibrandt, pitcher, on their playoff roster.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

ATLANTA HAWKS—Waived Andre McCarter and Don Watsh, guards, and Sylvester Cuyler, forward.

CHICAGO BULLS—Released Tom Boerwinkle, center.

NEW JERSEY NETS—Traded Bernard King, forward, John Gianelli, center, and Jim Boylan, guard, to the Utah Jazz for Rich Kelley, center, and an undisclosed amount of cash.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

HOLLAND

DUTCH HOUSING CENTRE
Deluxe rentals. Valeriusstr. 174, Amsterdam 020-723222 or 794958.

ITALY

When in Rome:
PALAZZO AL VELABRO
Luxury apartment house with furnished rooms, available for 1 week and more from $50 a day for two.
Phone 6794325, 6793450.
Write: Via del Velabro 16, 00186 Rome

MONACO

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO
MONTE CARLO
Large studio,
3 room apartment, 2 baths,
4 room apartment, 3 baths, equipped kitchen, large terrace, view on sea. Cellar, parking.
Available now.
Write or call
INTERMEDIA
Passage de l'Ancienne Poterie
Tel: (93) 50 66 84,
Tlx: 46694 77 MC

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

DINCORDE 5 R. Cambon. 260 38 89. Rooms, studios, private shower, phone. Daily, monthly rate.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

STAYING IN PARIS?
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED
FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS.
Minimum rental 2 months.
Also flats & houses for sale.
INTER URBIS, 1 Rue Mollien, Paris (8e). Tel.: 563.17.77.

EMBASSY SERVICE
Apartments - Houses
Sell - Rent -
PARIS 265 67 77

Near EIFFEL TOWER
in our own apartment - tower block: studios to 5-room, furnished, for one week, two weeks or more.
FLATOTEL, Tel. 577 54 04. Tlx. 200406.

GEORGES V
very luxurious, 3/4 rooms, kitchen, 2 baths, telephone, modern furnishings. EMBASSY SERVICE 265 67 77.

VICTOR HUGO
Luxurious, 6 rooms, kitchen, bath, telephone, carpet. Frs. 5,000; 280 20 42.

16TH NEAR BOIS
New, luxurious 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, telephone. Frs. 5,000. Tel: 280 20 42.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

OPERA AREA furnished apartment, hotel service, private phone, suited to businessmen. Call, from 9.30 a.m., 742 56 61, Mr. Claude.
FOCH: Splendid apartment, reception + bedroom. Frs. 6,000 net. Tel: 720 82 18.
Ile St. LOUIS, On Seine, owner rents duplex, beautifully furnished, beams. High price. Tel: 704 83 31.
LES HALLES, lovely duplex, large living, 2 bedrooms, beautifully furnished, fireplace. Frs. 3,800; 720 37 99.
MARAIS: living, bedroom, kitchen, bath, terrace, telephone. Frs. 1,800. 764 07 10.
RUE DU BAC by owner, nice studio, telephone, all comforts. 261 14 45 from 8:30 am to 1 pm and evenings.
St. CLOUD: beautiful 4 rooms, 2 baths, kitchen, balcony, parking. 265 98 15.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

AVE. VICTOR HUGO
6-room apartment, 200 sq.m., 6th floor + 3 parking spaces. 359 63 63.

TERNES IN TOWNHOUSE 250 sq.m. high class, splendid reception, 4 bedrooms. Frs. 7,000. 747 06 30.
16TH AUTEUIL - SMALL STUDIO, all modern comforts, phone, calm, Frs. 1,300. Tel: 524 33 18, no agents.
GARAGE, 12 AVE MONTAIGNE For rent. Paris 256 19 19.
16TH: 4 to 7 rooms, high class, free immediately. Tel.: 265 98 15.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

SWITZERLAND

For Rent
MAGNIFICENT VILLA
WITH LARGE GROUNDS
9 rooms + living with fireplace. All outbuildings. Quiet creation in Muri/Bern.
Only sound parties contact Cipher D-115257, Publicitas, CH-3001 Bern.

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

INT'L OFFICE
SEEKS FOR ITS MANAGEMENT
Beautiful high class apartment, 4 rooms, and more, Paris 265 11 08.

BEAUTIFUL small immaculate villa Marbella, 3 bedrooms, two bathrooms, lounge, dining room, exemplary kitchen, pool, garden, newly furnished, fully equipped, plus adjoining ½ acre, wonderful view. Value $150,000. Would exchange for similar value apartment, house, Tiezano, Paris, Cap Ferrat; or Environs. Write Gessnerstrasse 4, Zug 6300, Switzerland or telephone London 01 946 1414.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

Don't miss
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL JOBS
MONDAYS
in the IHT Classified Section.

INT'L CONFERENCE ORGANIZER is looking for HOSTESSES, to work once or twice a year on the occasion of high level meetings in resort areas. Requirements: several languages, pleasant personality, hard worker. Please send your handwritten application with photo to Box 14267, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS in PARIS:
English, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge of French required, English shorthand. Bilingual telexers. Write or phone. 138 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 75116 Paris, France. Tel.: 727-61-69.

FOR MORE EXECUTIVE POSITIONS, LOOK UNDER "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," PAGE 10.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

THE EMBASSY OF MALAYSIA in Paris seeks:
1) 1 Clerk-Interpreter French-English. Basic salary Frs. 3,000. 13 months.
2) 1 Clerk-Typist. Typing in English, basic salary Frs. 2,600. 13 months.
Send application with C.V. to: Head of Chancery, Embassy of Malaysia, 50 rue de la Faisanderie, 75016 Paris. Not later than 16th October 1979.

PROJECT ENGINEERS/CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL design engineers. International consulting firm has openings for senior engineers with more than 10 years of experience in general, civil and building projects. Overseas location, one year contract, single status. Send resume and salary requirements to: ORSI and KOERNER S.P.A., Via Luigi Gianniti 21, 00135 Rome, Italy.
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER MSCE with at least 8 years of soils engineering experience to manage a U.S.-Saudi multi-million dollar operation with drilling and modern soils laboratory. Bachelor status preferred. One year contract renewable. Excellent fringe benefits. Box 14270, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
PARIS BASED TRADING CO. seeks experienced salesman to identify new products and develop markets in central Europe. Some purchasing and administrative work. Self starter with fluency in English, German and French preferred. Experience as textile would help. Tel: Paris 567 80 21.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

URGENT: CBS Inc. LEGAL PARIS requires experienced bilingual secretary, English - French, English mother-tongue preferred, must be able to translate, resourceful. Tel: FERRER 359 39 02 for appointment, send C.V. to C.B.S. Inc., 50 Champs Elysees, Attention Ferrer.
SECRETARY ASSISTANT, bilingual English/French, 3 years minimum experience, initiative and responsibility for professional photo studio. Free immediately. Frs. 4,000 +. Tel: Paris 322 48 38.
EFFICIENT English short-hand typist with fluent French required urgently for Int'l Bank. Call: Paris 563 01 11 Ext. 490 or 411.

TEACHERS WANTED

International Teaching Jobs
appears each Friday in the IHT Classified Section. To place your ad contact your local IHT representative (addresses in today's Classified Section) or:
International Herald Tribune,
181 avenue Charles de Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly-Cedex, France.
Tel: 747 12 65 Tlx: 612832

ENGLISH and French native-speaking teachers wanted. CBE or work permit, C.V. to Alfac, 11 rue du Fg. Poissonniere, 75002 Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

LOOKING FOR A SECRETARY? Call G.K. Consultants, Paris 225 12 94.

EMPLOYMENT

SITUATIONS WANTED

TOP PROFESSIONAL DISC JOCKEY available for goods contracts from November. 7 years good top references from top world discotheques. Please reply with details etc. Box 14268, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
TRILINGUAL secretary English/Italian/Spanish experienced. Executive secretary. University degree, worked in import/export, also in American overseas office. Must relocate to Naples. Write to A. de Francesco via Sardegna 36, 20146 Milano, Italy.
YOUNG MAN, 29, French diploma in commercial law, history and psychology, knowledge English and German. Will consider all propositions. Write No. 81917, Publicite ROGER BLEY, 101, Rue Reamur, Paris, who will forward.
ATTRACTIVE Young lady, 22, Swiss education, offers her services as private secretary/PA in Cologne, please call 022256-65105 or write POB 501607, D-5 Koeln 50.
GRAPHIC DESIGNER Bilingual American seeks position in France. Resume available. Portfolio with interview preferred. P.O. Box 7301, Ann Arbor, Mi. 48107, U.S.A. Tel: 313 662 2096.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN BABYSITTER, available. Tel: Paris 754 35 70.
ENGLISH MAIDS HELPS, Nannies, free now, NASH Agency, 27 Grand Parade, Brighton, U.K. T.s681 868.

AUTOMOBILES

ROLLS-ROYCE, 65 LIMO, J.Y. Body
ROLLS-ROYCE, 64 S.C.H., 13000 mi.
BENTLEY CONT. 59 RARE MODEL
BENTLEY S-11 59 42,000 miles
Private party - Mr. J.R. Salerno. Tel. USA 714-951-6666. 23170 Del Lago Drive, Laguna Hills, Ca. 92653, U.S.A.

PANTHER DE VILLE SALOON
78, only 8,000 kms., as new.
Tel: Lausanne 29 79 33, Switzerland.

FROM PRIVATE COLLECTION - BENTLEY 1937 - Derby 4½ liter Sports saloon, Parkward body, fully restored, in outstanding condition. Tel. daytime, London, 01-836 02 32 or Antwerp, Belgium 031-33 25 98.
1980 AMERICAN CARS & TRUCKS. All makes & models. Save hundreds, buy direct. Write P.D.R. Exports, 9294 Fairfield Shopping Ctr., Virginia Beach, Va. 23464, USA.
MUST SELL- leaving for USA. 1979 Cadillac Seville diesel, most extras, silver gray, perfect condition. Tel: 202 78 82, 205 41 76 Paris.
BMW 320 AUTOMATIC '77 22,000 kms., stereo, sun roof, metallic, tinted glass. Frs. 40,000 or nearest offer. Tel: Paris 745 02 38.
SELLING ROLLS & BENTLEYS. S.I, S.II, S.III. Tel: Paris 624 33 33.

AUTO RENTALS

$20 PER DAY, unlimited mileage. AUTOHANSA, Franzensbruecken St. 8, Vienna, Tel. 241694.

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR 20 rue La Suese, 75116 Paris. Tel: 500 03 04. Madrid: 411 19 61. Antwerp: 33 99 85; Cannes: 39 43 44.

AUTOS TAX FREE

BMW CONCESSIONNAIRES G.B. LTD., the U.K. importers can offer tax-free from stock BMWs in RHD, LHD, U.S. and Aspiration specifications. New special prices for 1979. US spec models paid for in US dollars. Call us today: Export Division, 56 Park Lane, London W1Y 3DA. Tel.: 01-6299277. Telex: 261360.

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

HOMESHIP MOVERS. 127 Rue La Fayette, Paris-10e. Tel.: 794 49 90. Call Frances. Also small/medium movings.

SERVICES

ROME-FEMME SISTINA, Beauty hair care. Exclusive Fermodyl treatments. V. Sistina 75. Tel.: 6780260.

LEGAL SERVICES

U.S. LAW FIRM, 700 NE 125 St. Miami, Fla. 33161 George & McQuade.
U.S. LAWYER, aggressive 1215 N Ross, Santa Ana, CA. 92701, USA.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below.

EUROPE - N.Y. Frs. 764; Round Trip Frs. 1,543. ITS 225 12 39 Paris.
WORLDWIDE DISCOUNTS (Since 1969) ACGIS: 523 02 15 or 16-Paris.

PAGE 16 & 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Art Buchwald

The President Calls On His Wise Men

WASHINGTON — Last week the president called his "wise men" to the White House to discuss the Cuban situation.

"Wise men," he said, "we are faced with a very serious problem. There are between 2,500 and 3,000 Russian troops in Cuba and I must do something about it."

"Why?" one of the wise men asked.


Buchwald

"Because I said I would do something about them and when I took this office I promised never to lie to the American people."

"But," said another wise man who had worked for President Kennedy, "there have been Russian troops in Cuba since J.F.K. was in office. What is the big deal now?"

"We don't know what they're doing there," the president said. "They could be a combat brigade or they could be Soviet advisers."

* * *

"What differences does it make?" another wise man asked. "Surely we can handle a Soviet brigade in Cuba."

"The difference," the president said, "is that having revealed that there is a brigade in Cuba, I, as president of the United States, must act on this information or lose my high rating in the polls."

"How long have you known about these troops, Mr. President?"

"Not very long. I just found out about it the other day."

"How could you find out about it the other day if they've been there for 17 years?"

"It beats me," the president said. "That's why I asked you wise men to come to the White House."

"I think," said one wise man, "your problem is not with the Soviets but with the CIA. If they don't know what is going on in Cuba how can you decide what to do about it? Don't we have any intelligence coming out of Havana?"

* * *

"That's a wise question," the president said. "The troops have been there for a long time, but the CIA has never been able to figure out what their mission was."

"Don't we keep tabs on Soviet military activity in Cuba?"

"We take photos of them from the air," the president replied, "but we don't know what to make of the pictures. Perhaps you wise men could study them and tell me what they mean."

The wise men looked at the pictures.

"How do we know they are Russians?" a wise man asked.

"The last soldier in line is doing a pirouette. We know Cuban troops can't do ballet dancing."

* * *

A second wise man said, "They could be lined up for chow."

"On the other hand," another wise man said, "they could be lined up to get fresh ammunition from the armory."

"Or for a Soviet USO show."

The president said, "I know the pictures aren't conclusive, but they're all I've got. What do I do now?"

"You really got yourself into a mess," a wise man said.

"If I wasn't," said the president, "I wouldn't have called you all here today."

* * *

"I have an idea," the wisest of the wise men said. "Why don't we invite the Soviet brigade to visit the United States as our guests?"

"Are you crazy?" someone said.

"No. The Russians will refuse to do it and then we can say they blinked."

"Why will they refuse?"

"Every time a Soviet company visits the United States they defect. If the Russians are too frightened to send a hundred members of their state symphony orchestra to play at Lincoln Center, they sure as hell aren't going to allow 3,000 soldiers to visit Disney World."

Best Little ★★★★★ In Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 3 (UPI) — South African playgoers will not see all of the popular Broadway musical "The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas," but at least the censors are going to let them read the full title.

In a reversal of an earlier decision, the Publications Appeals Board yesterday told the producers they could use the play's full name instead of describing it as "The Best Little ★★★★★ in Texas."

It was a mixed victory for producers Des and Dawn Lindberg. For in allowing the full title, the board removed three of the censor's previous cuts, then added five additional ones of their own.

The Paul Theroux Express

By Paul Hendrickson

WASHINGTON (WP) — In Ecuador, or maybe it was Guatemala, beggars grabbed him by the ankle when he stepped off the train. "*No sea malita,*" they said with their bellies and palms out. "Don't be naughty." Give me money.

In Bocas, Mexico, at the town dump, which is part of the railway station, he watched two dogs yank at one heap of garbage, two pigs root at another. Both of the dogs were lame; one pig was missing an ear. The mutilated animals were appropriate to the mutilated town, he thought.

Paul Theroux, 38, restless prolific novelist and best-selling travel writer who does not like traveling very much, sits in a window of the Hay-Adams hotel. The sun is cracking in. He has on English clothes and an English accent. Never mind that he is from Medford, Mass. Before him is a gay tin of pipe tobacco. Outside the window, a man in khaki work clothes hoses down a bush; the water splats at the glass.

"I know exactly what I'm going to have," says the author of "The Great Railway Bazaar" and currently, "The Old Patagonian Express." "Grapefruit juice, scrambled eggs — just the eggs — and toast."

"You don't want the hash browns? The hash browns come with it," says the waitress.

"Okay, give me the hash browns."

'My Next Escape'

Funny, the man who has been to Burma and Singapore and La Paz, who has ridden the Trans-Siberian Express and the Aztec Eagle and the Balboa Bullet, does not particularly think of himself as a good traveler — even if he can change his mind fast.

"I think of a good traveler as one who can get to a place and get a good night's sleep, no matter what happens," he says. "I'm always planning my next move, my next escape."

Like the time he got to Mexico City at dark, after a day and a night overland from Nuevo Laredo, decided the whole place was huge and cold and foul, and went straightaway to the ticket counter and bought a sleeper to Veracruz. The hell with Mexico City. "It was cheaper than a hotel room and, anyway, people said that Veracruz off the Gulf Coast, was much warmer," he writes in his book.

The going, not the landing, is what matters.

The waitress brings the food. "Do you have any Tabasco sauce?" He applies it with a surgeon's skill. "A good traveler would have a greater suspension of disbelief than I have. He could eat anything, sleep anywhere. There is a sort of selfishness about him that I don't have. I'm always feeling guilty about leaving behind my wife and children."

In Guatemala City two winters ago, taking the 2½-month rail trip through the Americas that is now a book, he decided to ring London and see how his family was. His wife Anne, who is English and a radio producer for the BBC, said she loved him. Marcel and Louis had made a snowman. The call cost him $114. That night he made a dreary round of the bars.

None of it sounds very romantic, let alone exotic. Paul Theroux's travel accounts are cranky accounts of trains that barely run, much less on time, of hotel rooms with rats, of


Douglas Chevalier, The Washington Post
Traveler Theroux

swarming prostitutes. "... the piles of orange peels and blown-open coconut husks with fibrous hair ... that gray trickle of waste water gathering in a green yellow pool ... the four huts, the limping dog, the whining pig ..."

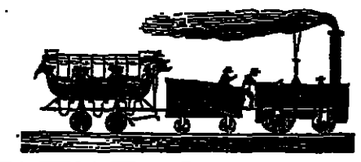
Why push on so? He is not exactly sure. It is just something writers do, he imagines. "Not for any profound reason, certainly, do I do it. I think from an early age, I wanted to see what was going on out there. I had grown up in a large family, seven children. We were always doing things together. That's wonderful, but you can never quite feel alone. Travel affords a great privacy. And anonymity."

The first place Paul Theroux ever went, he says, is Puerto Rico. "I could get there from Boston for $49. I went and stayed the whole summer. Later, I was there for Peace Corps training."

That was a decade and half ago, before he began the stream of novels — eight since 1967 — and the collection of short fiction and the two travel books that have made him a rich man, with a house on Cape Cod and another in London, before he has even hit 40.

Theroux came to Washington from New York on the shuttle the other evening. He was exhausted. He had a beer and a sandwich and did not feel like turning in. The traveler's dilemma: What to do? He went strolling. He stopped outside the Sheraton-Carlton and watched the anointed and would-be anointed trying to get into the Polo Club. He thought it was wonderful, and comic, this new priestly class with its flowing robes and money. He'll probably write it into a book.

Theroux has a brother in Washington, Gene Theroux, who is a lawyer, and an ex-sister-in-law, Phyllis, who is a writer also. Another brother, Alec, is a novelist and teaches at Phillips Academy in Massachusetts. He does not believe in literary genes, though. His father is a retired shoe repairman.



Gentle self-deprecation: He may have learned this from the English too.

In a way, his books are like that. Theroux's literary affinities are very English. It is like Graham Greene without the sin, as one critic has said. There is the acerbic wit of Evelyn Waugh, the exile's mannered eye he probably got from Henry James. He does not go for the boomer book either. That is not English at all. He just nibbles away, publishing year after year.

Theroux's novel of some years ago, "Saint Jack," has just been released as a film directed by Peter Bogdanovich. The movie won an award at the Venice film festival — but suffers bad reviews in the United States.

He got the idea for "The Old Patagonian Express" when he discovered it was theoretically possible to travel by rail almost uninterruptedly from the subway station near his childhood home to the pampas of Argentina. That was a tempting thought, "merely skimming south, a bird of passage generalizing on the immediate," while the rest of us slogged through winter. What Theroux likes most about trains, he thinks, is the continuous vision they provide — images across a curved surface of earth.

He is no E.M. Frimbo, though, that hopeless, hapless, fictional, incessant rail rider for The New Yorker magazine, who loves them all. Listen to Theroux's description of the 7 a.m. to Zacapa: "The padded seats were torn — springs and stuffing protruded; the wooden seats were shaky; all the seats were wet. The car itself, a relic from the 1920s, was neither quaint nor comfortable but merely a small uncared-for box, stinking of dirt ..." To a rail buff, that is sacrilege.

Travel in Retrospect

Now that he thinks about it — he has finished breakfast and is sitting erect; his tinted glasses bounce yellow light — what does travel have to do with fun anyway? Fun is not the point. The point is discovery. Discovery has its own rewards. "Travel is glamorous only in retrospect," he says, a little resignedly.

"I spent the whole summer on the Cape sailing my Sunfish. Time passed very quickly. But it's only memorable as a vague pleasure, not something detailed and fleshy."

If it were not for travel writers like Antonio Pigafetta, then how would we know what Magellan's voyages were like? If Trollope had not gone to the West Indies, or Dickens to America, and then written beautifully about it, the world would be a poorer place. Robert Louis Stevenson and Mark Twain are excellent travel writers, he thinks. D.H. Lawrence? "I find him too biased and mystical. He doesn't give the place a chance."

At the moment, Theroux has no burning desire to go off. He has a new fiction idea. Eventually, the wander itch will come again; he will scratch.

"You go off. Like Ishmael. You take to the sea when you think you're going to hit somebody on the head."

Paul Theroux's grin is wide as a river, uncharacteristically British. "You can't call me Ishmael, but ..."


United Press International
President Carter seems to enjoy having planted a kiss on Dolly Parton at a White House reception. Later Miss Parton, Glen Campbell, Roy Clark, Johnny Cash and their colleagues sang and cheered for Carter in the Country Music Association's "Celebration of Country" at Ford's Theater in Washington.

PEOPLE: *Dancer Godunov to Join American Ballet Theater*

Alexander Godunov, the Bolshoi Ballet star who sought asylum in New York six weeks ago, has been signed as a principal dancer with American Ballet Theater. Godunov will make his debut at Kennedy Center in Washington during the four-week season beginning Dec. 4. His affiliation with Ballet Theater came as little surprise — the company is about to be directed by another Soviet defector, **Mikhail Baryshnikov**. Meanwhile, **Leonid Koslov** and his wife, **Valentina Kosloya**, have settled for far less prestigious engagements. On Oct. 12 and 13, the Koslovs are to dance with a modest touring organization called Ballet Galay in New Orleans, and on Oct. 20-21 they will serve as guests with the Maryland Ballet at Brooklyn College.

* * *

Asked to identify "the most successful composer of all time," who would one guess? **Beethoven**, perhaps, or **Wagner** or **Verdi** on the one hand? Or perhaps, on the other, **Irving Berlin**, **Cole Porter**, **Richard Rodgers**? None of the above, according to **Norris McWhirter**, editor of the Guinness Books of Records. McWhirter said **Paul McCartney** is "the most honored composer and performer in music" and will be recognized as such in London Oct. 24. McCartney, a former Beatle, has gained three entries in the Guinness book: the most successful composer of all time, with 43 of his songs written between 1962 and 1978 selling 1-million copies; a record number of 60 gold discs; and the world's most successful recording artist, with estimated record sales of 100 million singles and 100 million albums.

* * *

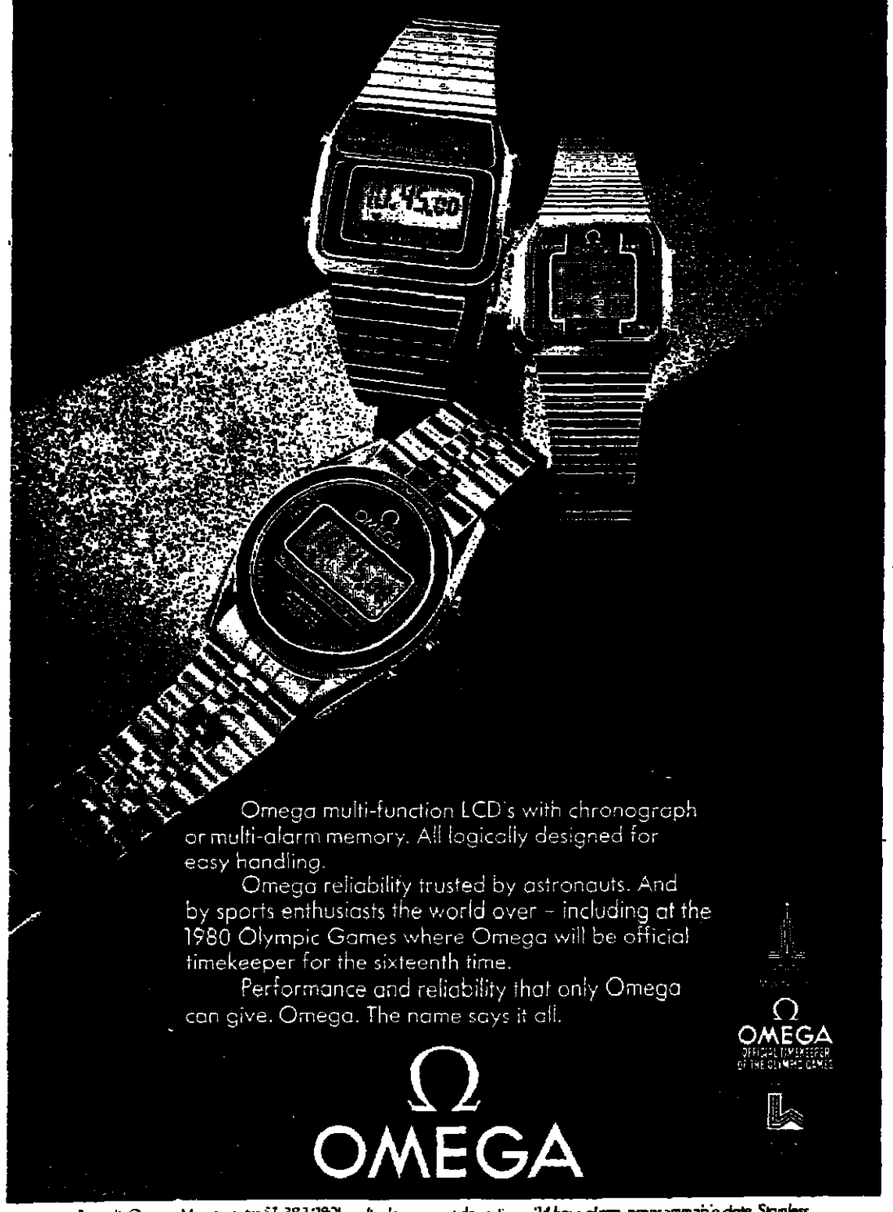
Rose Kennedy, the 89-year-old matriarch of the Kennedy family, is reported "progressing very well" following a hernia operation, but her 24-year-old grandson, **David**, is still in serious condition, recovering from a heart ailment. Mrs. Kennedy is at the New England Baptist Hospital in Boston where she underwent a 2½-hour operation Sept. 26. David, 24, son of the late Sen. **Robert Kennedy**, is in Massachusetts General Hospital where he is undergoing treatment for a bacterial infection of the heart.

* * *

Five climbers scaled Mount Everest in a record 30 days, the Nepal Ministry of Tourism said. The five, who reached the summit Oct. 1, approached the peak by the same route pioneered by Sir Edmund Hilary in 1953, up the southeast ridge. The climbers were Herman Warth, 30, a political science lecturer from the University of Munich; Hans Von Kanal, 39, a Swiss businessman; Gerhard Schmatz, 50, a lawyer from West Germany; and two Sherpa guides, Partemba and Lakpa. The previous record was set by an English expedition led by Chris Bonnington, which climbed the southwest face of Everest in 32 days in 1975.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

The watch tells you a lot.
The name Omega even more.



Omega multi-function LCD's with chronograph or multi-alarm memory. All logically designed for easy handling.

Omega reliability trusted by astronauts. And by sports enthusiasts the world over – including at the 1980 Olympic Games where Omega will be official timekeeper for the sixteenth time.

Performance and reliability that only Omega can give. Omega. The name says it all.

Ω OMEGA

OMEGA OFFICIAL TIMEKEEPER OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Top left: Omega Memomaster ST 383.0801, multi-alarm, count-down timer, 24-hour alarm, programmable date. Stainless steel. Bottom left: Omega Speedmaster Professional ST 186.0004. 24-hour multi-function chronograph. Stainless steel. Right: Omega Memomaster MD 782.0801, ladies' multi-alarm, count-down timer, 24-hour alarm. Gold-plated. All three models with quartz movement, LCD read-out, mineral crystal. Registered models.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

INTERDEAN AMSTERDAM IS AN OLD MASTER AT HANDLING WORKS OF ART

Rare Rembrandts, gorgeous Van Goghs and even your Aunt Fannie's favorite vases, move artfully in the hands of Interdean Amsterdam. Call them about your next move. They'll make it a masterpiece.

INTERDEAN AMSTERDAM · 44.89.44

Other Interdean offices:
ATHENS: 941.80.66
BARCELONA: 652.31.11
BONN: 65.09.57
BREMEN: 31.05.91
BRUSSELS: 269.54.00
CAIRO: 800698
CHICAGO: 595 7664
FRANKFURT: (06190) 2001
GENEVA: 43.85.30
HOUSTON: 448 9553
LONDON: 961.41.41
LONG BEACH: 598 5511
MADRID: 671.24.50
MUNICH: 141.50.36
NAPLES: 738.32.88
NEW YORK: 371 1760
PARIS: 742.85.11
ROME: 475.43.57
VIENNA: 82.43.64
ZURICH: 60.20.00

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL AIR EDITION

Rates for U.K. & Continental Europe:
$215.- ..... 1 Year
$115.- ..... 6 Months
$ 60.- ..... 3 Months
Payable in dollars or equivalent in local currency.

Delivery by Jet Air Freight from New York every business day.

(Other area rates on request.)

Send order with payment to:
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
International Press Centre
76 Shoe Lane
London E.C. 4, England
(Attn.: Miss. Roth)

ALSO AVAILABLE AT MAJOR NEWSSTANDS THROUGHOUT EUROPE. ASK FOR IT.

SUBSCRIBE to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 44% of the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to:

IHT Subscriptions Department,
181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Or phone Paris 747-12-65 ext. 305.

LEARN TO COOK French pastries in your home. Paris 628 37 66.

AA in English daily, Paris. Tel: 551. 38.90/325. 75.00.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ALLIED VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL

ONE CALL THAT'S ALL

FRANCE: DESBORDES S.A. 33 Bld. Henri-IV, Paris Contact: Mr. McKeon. Tel.: 272.35.16, 272.30.58, 887.57.40.

GERMANY: INTL MOVING SERVICES. Frankfurt, 0611-393-061. Munich, 089-142244. Hamburg, 040-249542. Dusseldorf, 02102-27036.

PERSONALS

HUGHIE IS 40 TODAY. God bless his aging body and his young wife. Jean-Claude & Maureen.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

1 HOUR from Paris, near Chartres. 1,200 sq.m., beautiful property. All furnished, huge living room, fireplace, bar, dining room, 3 bedrooms. Frs. 650,000. Call (37) 97 23 40 France.

PARIS & SUBURBS

NEAR CHAMPS ELYSEES
Tremendous top floor 320 sq.m. with unusual roof garden 250 sq.m. FACING ALL OVER PARIS
4 bedrooms, 4 baths, brand new apartment, entirely decorated

AVENUE MONTAIGNE
180 SQ.M. Double salon, dining room, dependencies, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, 1 parking. Brand new, entirely decorated

ON THE AVENUE FOCH
2 EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS
150 SQ.M. & 165 SQ.M.
Each with 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 dressing rooms, 2 parkings. Entirely decorated and furnished.

IN THE SAME BUILDING
2 "SUITES", 65 SQ.M. EACH
Living + bedroom. Very luxurious. Parking for each.

PIERRE BATON
Specialized for the past 25 years in luxurious Paris apartments.
704 55 55 +. Telex: 630 BSSP.

PARIS 7TH
7 RUE VANEAU
NEW BUILDING
Large 3 rooms 122 sq.m.
View on garden of historical townhouse. Visit on the spot every day, 2 pm to 5 pm, except Sundays.
SAGE 359 63 63
21 Avenue Montaigne Paris 8th.

FOR SALE
28 AVE. FOCH
Paris 16th, last 3 apartments, 5 & 6 rooms, 160 sq.m. & 180 sq.m. Luxurious decoration. Immediate delivery. Visit Monday thru Friday, 2:30 to 6 p.m.

NEUILLY DUPLEX, 4 bedrooms, large landscaped terrace, completely equipped kitchen, garage. 747 46 45.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

NEUILLY ON GARDEN
nice duplex, 190 sq.m. + 70 sq.m. terrace, new, sunny, phone. Visit on the spot from 3 to 6.30 pm. 117 Bd. Bineau, or 624 39 49

ST. AUGUSTIN: High class building, large 'bourgeois' apartment, 7 rooms, 260 sq.m. 2 baths, maid's room, garage. Frs. 1,900,000. Sole agent. C.I.E. 758 95 11.

UNIQUE DUPLEX NEUILLY Barres, closed, no agents, superb apartment, fully furnished by top decorator, private garden, magnificent location & condition. Tel: 720 31 03.

MARAIS: Very beautiful duplex, all comforts. Frs. 345,000. Tel: 359 10 63.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

U.S.A.

AVERAGE 9.9 % FULL NET MINIMUM GUARANTEED RETURN
Freehold land and building rented to major American company on 20-year lease with escalations through lease term. Located Dallas, Texas, USA. Price: $321,000.
Contact:
UNIVESTORS S.A.,
30 Avenue Legrand
1050 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: 649 96 66 Telex: 25 304
Agents for:
Henry S. Miller Company of Dallas and Houston
The Largest Realtor based in the Southwest USA.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

U.S.A.

CALIFORNIA: 4,970 ACRES San Joaquin Valley, independent water system. $6,000 - $10,000 Potential Value Middle Eastern Buyers Welcome

Small parcels available. $14,100,000. Mr. Jerry Degas, 3433 64th Ave., PO. Oakland, CA 94605. Tel: 415 568 8569.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN PALM SPRINGS CALIFORNIA
Beautiful property overlooking the main golf course. Also, lots in St. Louis, Missouri with panoramic view over the lake. For information ring London 01 940 5629 between 6 pm & 10 pm.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

U.S.A.

FLORIDA PROPERTIES Now In London
Located Along the Gold Coast From Ft. Lauderdale to Palm Beach Investment Brochures Available on Prime Acreage, Income-Producing Hotels & Motels Apartment Buildings, Shopping Center, & Office Buildings Plus Residential Homes & Condominiums.

TODAY'S OPPORTUNITY

PREMIER ACREAGE
Located In W. Palm Beach. This Parcel Of 1295 Acres Is Situated Within A Significant & Rapidly Developing Area With Frontage Along 2 Major Highways & With Flexible Usage For Development If Desired. The Land Can Be Acquired Totally Or In Sections & Held For Distinctive Appreciation. Priced From $3,500 To $6,200 Per Acre. CALL/WRITE: Mitchell N. Marcus, Realtor, No 9A Wimpole Mews, London, W.1. Tel: 01-935-0078. (After October 29th, CALL/WRITE: Mitchell N. Marcus, Realtor, C/O Calee Realty, Inc., 233 Commercial Blvd., Lauderdale-By-The-Sea, Fla. 33308 Tel: 305-772 2620)

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA (USA) 2,522 ACRES
California River Delta Farmland. 60% under cultivation; all farmable this crop. 29% down; balance at 9½%. For information write: Orbis Properties, 15910 Ventura Blvd. Encino, Ca 91436 or Tel: (213) 783 5932 Telex: 66 2409

EXCLUSIVE PROPERTIES for sale in Southern California. Pacific ocean views, in the exclusive area of Newport Beach, Corona-del-Mar. For information ring London 01-940 5629 between 6 pm and 10 pm.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON. For the best furnished flats and houses. Consult the Specialists, Phillips, Kay and Lewis. Tel.: London 839 2245.

TITLED OWNER OFFERS Exquisite 1 double bedroom balcony flat in exclusive Whitehall Court, SW1. Fully furnished with personal antiques. Sitting room with view of Horseguards. Modern kitchen and bathroom. Business or company let. Deposit. Highest references. No pets. £220 per week including linen, china, glass, central heating, rates, constant hot water. Lifts. 24-hour porterage. No agents. Eng 944 0504 after 4pm.

SUPERIOR 3-BEDROOM apartment Knightsbridge near Harrods. Available immediately for 6 months minimum let. Rental £265 per week fully inclusive of electricity, central heating, maid service 5 days a week, colour TV, 2 bathrooms. Contact Travel Apartments on 01 839 1363.

LONDON N.W.3, high ceilinged flat, overlooking garden, 30 foot sitting room, antiques, working fireplace, 2 giant bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, central heating, everything supplied, daily maid. 01 586 0767.

Europe's Business Message Center

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in the International Herald Tribune. 155,000 readers worldwide, engaged in business and industry will read your message. Just telex us Paris 612832, before 16:00 a.m. ensuring that we can telex you back and your message will appear within 48 hours. You will be billed at U.S. $7.20 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COMMODITIES:
BIG MONEY IN GOOD TIMES AND BAD
Learn how the small investor can make big profits during inflationary times. Investors in the Euro-American 'Professionally Supervised Trading Program' can outpace inflation by far and achieve superior gains in both up AND down markets.

For more details of how you can benefit, write:

THE EURO-AMERICAN COMMODITIES GROUP
3 Regent Street - London SW1Y 4NR.
Tel. (01)930 2171. Telex:8812717/8.

HOUSEWARES, DIRECT SALE Franchise National U.S.A. co. seeks worldwide distributors for surgical-waterless and greaseless stainless steel cooking utensils and famous salad cutting machine, and allied housewares. Unique plan assures success. Established 32 years. Fantastic profit and sales plans. We will help and train to build your sales organization. Modest investment secured by inventory. Credit and bank references required. Interviews will be held in Amsterdam, Brussels, Paris. For full details and personal interview, send a letter to our office in Belgium, Saladmaster Lt Cy, D'Ennetieresstein 03, 8938 Ieper, Belgium. Tlx: 85929 Kamsep B.

FOR SALE - Total shareholding and loan account in a Belgian registered corporation (S.A.) with a genuine tax loss in excess of Fr. 500,000. Main objects are trading and agencies. The corporation has been administered since incorporation approximately 5 years ago by a large international firm of accountants, and all legal requirements fully complied with. Full details will be given to interested parties writing to Box 14269, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.

NEAR BUENOS AIRES CITY, land for country club and chalets. Well known Argentinian company seeks a partner for joint venture. Investment US$ 1,500,000 during a year. Profit 150% of the investment yearly during 4 years. Contact Norberto Galatro, Address: Vegafina 1L, 3.58, Madrid '35 - Spain. Phone 216 71 00. Telex 22089.

NEUILLY DUPLEX, 4 bedrooms, large landscaped terrace, completely equipped kitchen, garage. 747 46 45.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TAX FREE COMPANIES from £69: U.K., Isle of man, Anguilla, Panama, Liberia, Etc., investment, finance, trading, shipping companies. Full nominee services. SELECT COMPANY FORMATIONS, 1 Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man, U.K. Tel. Douglas (0624) 23718. Telex: 628554 G.

START YOUR OWN AGRI-BUSINESS with $10,000 or up in Canada. We set up and manage professionally for you. Write now for full report, state venture capital available. Star, Box 111969, 89 Augsburg 11 Germany.

ASIA-PACIFIC: Export-import, financial investment and development funding. Write Marasa, 2-A, 20-30 Mabini St., Manila, Philippines. Tlx: 7420003, attn. Marasa Manila. Representatives visiting Europe, USA, Canada, Dec-Jan.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER are included in E.F. HUTTON London's commodity moving average program. Results so far are now available. Call R. Gardiner, London 01 481 2671 for details.

BUSINESS SERVICES

SUN N.Y. TIMES, jet Euro-delivery. P.O. Box 86, Mechelen, Belgium. Tel.: (02-15) 21.04.63.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

SPECULATING IN COMMODITIES can be highly rewarding, ask
THEODOR ARNOLD
Kappelergasse 15, 8022 Zurich
Tel. 211 51 11
THE ONE-BROKER-BROKER.

FOR SALE: Common stock minority interest in privately held Southern California, USA supermarket chain. $1 Million U.S. Call 213 390 79 41.

OFFICE SERVICES

LONDON - MAYFAIR
Your 'instant' office:
- Prestige mailing address
- Telephone answering
- telex-facsimile service

BUROCENTRE,
18 Saint George Street,
London W.1. Tel: 01-629 6934.

LONDON BUSINESS ADDRESS/PHONE/TELEX. Executives, Suite 66, 87 Regent St., W1. Tel.: 439 7094.

YOUR ROME BUSINESS Office 4755356 Via Isaia 38, Tlx 614675 adase

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE in PARIS

IBOS
15 Avenue Victor Hugo
75116 Paris. Tel.: 502.18.00.
Telex: 620893 F IBOS

- Fully equipped executive office for daily or monthly rentals.
- Multilingual secretaries hourly.
- Accommodation address facilities with mailbox, phone and telex.
- Mail, messages, orders taken and forwarded.
- Fac-simile transmission network.

Zurich is best !

Your Business Address or Office in Switzerland

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE
42 Rennweg, CH-8001 Zurich
Tel. 01/211 29 15. Telex 812696 mof.

- Office address facilities: with mailbox, phone, telex.
- Your mail, messages, telexes and orders received and forwarded.
- Trilingual secretaries hourly.
- Fully furnished modern offices.

AMSTERDAM OFFICE SERVICES
At Schiphol International Airport
Telex, maildrop, address facilities and Low cost airfreight everywhere.
Low cost travel to/from the U.S.A.
P.O. Box 7766, 1177 ZM SCHIPHOL OOST
Telex: 18466. Phone 20-414567.

YOUR OFFICE BRUSSELS
DYNAMIC OFFICE SERVICE,
Rue des Begonias 4, B-1170 Brussels
Tel: 660.24.80/83. Tlx: 25387 anval b.

ZURICH 1: ANSWERING SERVICE, IMPETUS, Torgasse 3, T: 34 76 21.

PAGE 15 & 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS